

THE
TABLET OF MEMORY;

SHEWING EVERY
MEMORABLE EVENT IN HISTORY,

FROM THE
Earliest Period to the Year 1774,

6
CLASSED UNDER DISTINCT HEADS,
WITH THEIR DATES:

Comprehending
AN EPITOME OF ENGLISH HISTORY,

WITH
AN EXACT CHRONOLOGY
OF
PAINTERS AND EMINENT MEN.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
SEVERAL VALUABLE LISTS.

THE THIRD EDITION,
WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

L O N D O N:
Printed for J. BEW, in Pater-Noster-Row,
M,DCC,LXXIV.



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To the PUBLIC.

THE uncommon Success that has attended the former Publications of this useful Companion (4000 having been sold within a Year), has enabled the Proprietor to enlarge this Edition with some considerable Additions, such as, an accurate List of distinguished Painters, contributed by an eminent Artist; the regular Succession of Emperors in Europe, correct Lists of the Kings of France, Spain, &c. &c.—the Editor presuming to think, that the Utility of every Publication is its greatest Recommendation, and that that which is the most extensive in its Contents must therefore claim the Approbation of the Public. Through the whole of the following Pages, the Editor has selected his Articles from Historians of the first Rank, as well as the most authentic Annalists; which will render this Work useful to every Class, from the Throne to the homely Cot. It will save the Learned the Trouble of turning over voluminous Authors, to refresh their Memories; to the Illiterate it will give Information; and to the Ignorant it will convey Instruction. Here, at one View, you may look into Antiquity, or examine Things of later Dates. It will be a Remembrancer to those who have forgot what they have read, and may serve as an Epitome of English History. Care is taken to reconcile the groundless Jars of Annalists and Historians, who often conceal Truth, and mangle Probability. To obviate the Confusion occasioned by blending all Transactions, &c. together, the Editor has classed the different Subjects under separate Heads, each ranged alphabetically.—And, notwithstanding the Smallness of this Volume, it contains every material Occurrence taken Notice of by most authentic Writers; and has some Thousand useful Events more than can be found in a similar incorrect Publication.

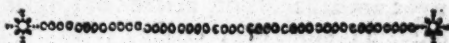
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T H E

TABLET OF MEMORY.



ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS,
REMARKABLE EVENTS, &c.

ABBEVILLE, in France, nearly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, when 150 of the inhabitants perished, and 100 houses were destroyed. The loss sustained is estimated at 472,917 livres, Nov. 1773. Abbeys and monasteries pillaged of their plate and jewels by William the Conqueror, 1069; 110 suppressed by order of council, 1414; dissolved by Henry VIII. to the value of 2,853,000l. 1540.

Abbot, abp. of Canterbury, by accident, killed his park-keeper, Jan. 20, 1621.

Agathocles destroyed the wives and children of his soldiers, for having put two of his sons to death, 307 before Christ.

Alexander III. Pope, compelled the Kings of England and France to hold the stirrups of his saddle when he mounted his horse, 1182.

Alfhelm murdered, by order of Edric of Mercia, 1009. Alfred, son of Ethelred II. his eyes put out by Earl Godwin; and 600 of his train murdered at Guildford, 1036; died soon after at Ely.

Antioch, 100,000 of the people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Christ.

Antiochus killed 80,000 of the people of Jerusalem, for revolting, 170; put Eleazer and the Maccabees to death, 168 before Christ.

Ardevelt, Jacob, the great brewer of Ghent, and leader of a revolt, assassinated, 1345.

Aristonicus strangled at Rome, by order of the senate, 126 before Christ.

Assassination plot, Feb. 1696.

Balchen, adm. lost in the Victory, Oct. 1744.

Balthazar saw the writing on the wall, 538 bef. Christ.

Bangor, monks of, killed by the Danes, 580.

Bantam, eight ambassadors of, arrived in England, 1682.

Bawdy-house, a famous one, erected at Rome by Pope Sixtus IV. and the Roman prostitutes paid his Holiness a weekly tax, which amounted sometimes to 20,000 ducats a year, 1471.

Beaton, cardinal, abp. of St. Andrew's, murdered, May 28, 1546.

Becket, abp. murdered in the cathedral church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171.

Bilson, boy of, amused the public, 1620.

Bishops burnt 1555; 7 sent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.

Boadicea burnt London, and killed 70,000 inhabitants;

soon after, being defeated by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.

Bohemia, Queen of, visited England, May 27, 1661, and died there.

Books, to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I. 476.

Boston proscribed, and the port removed, by the English parliament, April 4, 1774, as a punishment for a riot.

Buckingham, Duke of, killed at Portsmouth, by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628, aged 35.

Budgell, Eustace, born, 1685; drowned himself, 1736.

Burleigh, Capt. murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.

Calcutta, 123 perished in the Black Hole at, 1755.

Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the same evening.

- Carlos, Don, prince of Spain, poisoned by order of his father, through jealousy, 1568.
- Carthage and Corinth destroyed. 700,000 inhabitants in the former, 146 before Christ.
- Cherokee chiefs, seven of them arrive in England, 1730; and three more in 1758.
- Chester, an explosion of gunpowder at, which destroyed many of the spectators of a puppet-show, and greatly damaged several houses, Nov. 5, 1772.
- Clarence, Duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.
- Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself, 20 before Christ, aged 41.
- Cock-lane ghost, affair of, 1762.
- Colossus of Rhodes thrown down, 214 before Christ. It weighed 720,000 lb.
- Conspiracy, Roger Moore's, in Ireland, 1641; Titus Oates's, Sept. 6, 1678; at Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 26, 1749; at Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the King, 1758; at Palermo, Oct. 26, 1773.
- Coronation chair and stone brought from Scotland, 1296.
- Crisp, Edw. of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled, 1729.
- Croyland, the monks murdered at Peterborough, 863.
- Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 bef. Christ.
- Cutters hanged for rioting, Dec. 1769.
- Damien attempted to assassinate the French King, Jan. 5, 1757.
- Darnley, Lord, blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.
- Dauphin of France murdered the Duke of Burgundy, and was disinherited the crown, 1419.
- Demosthenes poisoned himself, 313 bef. Ch. aged 60.
- Dering, Sir Cholmonley, killed in a duel with Mr. Thornhill, May 9, 1711.
- Druids destroyed by command of Nero, 60.
- Duck, Rev. Stephen, drowned himself, 1756.
- Duncan, King of Scots, murdered by Macbeth, 1054.
- li, the eleventh judge of Israel, on hearing the ark was taken, fell down and broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.
- Evagoras, King of Cyprus, murdered by Nicocles, the eunuch, 373 before Christ.

Gaveston, favourite of Edw. II. killed, July 1, 1312.
 Gloucester, Duke of, uncle to Richard II. smothered
 between two feather-beds, Feb. 28, 1397.

Gloucester, Humphry, Duke of, fourth son of Henry
 IV. murdered, and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

Gloucester, Richard, Duke of, brother to Edward IV.
 murdered Edward, Prince of Wales, 1483; drowned
 the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in
 a but of Malmsey wine, 1478. *Vide* Richard III.

Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, an active justice of the peace
 against Papists, murdered, Oct. 17, 1678.

Godwin, Earl of Kent, choaked in protesting his inno-
 cence at table with the King, 1053.

Greville, Fulke, Lord Brook born, 1554; killed by
 his servant, Sept. 30, 1628.

Guise, Duke of, murdered, 1590.

Gunpowder-plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.

Hackney, Alice, who had been buried 175 years, acci-
 dentally dug up in the church of St. Mary-Hill,
 London; the skin was whole, and the joints of the
 arms pliable, 1494.

Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel
 in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712.

Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, born, 1681; stabbed
 at the council-board by Guiscard, March 8, 1711.

Head, Richard, cast away at sea, 1678.

Hengist murdered 800 English noblemen, May 1, 449.

Henry III. K. of Fr. murdered, Aug. 1, 1589.

Henry IV. K. of Fr. killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.

Herod put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-
 in-law Alexandria, 28; his two sons put to death,
 by order of the council, 6 years before Christ.

Horfa slain by Vortimer in 455.

Howard, Mr. Justice, stabb'd in Westminster-hall, Nov.
 21, 1640.

Huguenots murdered at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572.

James I. King of Scotland, murdered, 1437.

James III. of Scotland killed by his nobility, 1487.

James IV. of Scotland killed, Sept. 9, 1513.

Jeffery, third son of Henry II. trampled under foot,
 and killed at a tournament at Paris, 1126.

Jericho, walls of, fell, 1454 before Christ.

Jews, the seventy years captivity of, began 606 before Christ; they about Cyrene, headed by one Andræ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans, they eat their intrails, and covered themselves with the skins of those they assassinated, 115 after Christ; above 580,000 destroyed by the Romans, 135; first arrived in England, 1079; thinking to invoke the Divine clemency at the solemnization of the passover, sacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the son of a rich tradesman at Paris, by first whipping his flesh from his bones, and then crucifying him, for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the rest banished France, 1180; from this circumstance the Jews have been ever since held in detestation; massacred, Sept. 3, 1189; seven were condemned to pay the King 20,000 marks, or suffer perpetual imprisonment, for circumcising a Christian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; two hundred and upwards were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, and the rest heavily fined, 1255; seven hundred were slain in London, because a Jew would have forced a Christian to pay him more than two shillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262; every Jew, who lent money on usury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breast, signifying that he was an usurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; two hundred and sixty-seven were hanged and quartered for clipping 1277; the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which fifty were drawn at horses tails, and hanged; all the synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiscated to the King, and they, to the number of 15,060, banished the realm, having only sustenance money allowed, 1287; four executed for a murder at Chelsea, Dec. 9, 1771.

John's, St. monastery, near Smithfield, burnt by Wat Tyler's rabble, 1381.

Kidder, Bishop of Bath, killed in his bed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, 1703.

Kouli Kan assassinated, June 8, 1747.

Lamb, Dr. murdered in London, June 24, 1628.

- Lenox, Earl of, regent of Scotland, murdered, 1571.
 Library, Alexandrian, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt, 47 before Christ.
 Louis XI. in scorn, wore a greasy hat, and the coarsest cloth; in the chamber of accounts, an article found of his expences, which mentions two sols for a new pair of sleeves to an old doublet, and of half a denier for a box of grease for his boots, 1483.
 Lucretius put an end to his life, in 52 before Christ.
 Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival, 1593.
 Mithridates ordered all the Romans that were in Asia to be put to death, 88 before Christ.
 Motteaux, Peter, murdered, 1718, aged 58.
 Mountford, William, murdered, 1691.
 Mug-house riot in Salisbury-Court, Fleet-Street, for which five persons were hanged, July 23, 1716.
 Murray, regent of Scotland, assassinated, Jan. 23, 1570.
 Nero killed his mother, 55; paid 32,000*l.* for a carpet.
 Normans murdered at Durham, 1069.
 Old Bailey session-house, the Lord Mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greatest part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, caught the gaol-distemper, and died, May, 1750; again fatal to several, 1772; rebuilt in 1773 and 1774.
 Orange, Wm. I. prince of, assassinated, June 30, 1584.
 Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris, by order of the Duke of Bourgogne, Nov. 23, 1407.
 Quin, Peter, conspired to kill the K. of France, 1598.
 Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned by an envenomed clyster, in the Tower; Sept. 15, 1613.
 Percy, Henry, Earl of Northumberland, the last male heir of that family, died, 1669.
 Persian army, fearing they should be cut off by the Romans, threw themselves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 of them perished, 424.
 Peter III. Czar of Russia, deposed, July 16, 1762.
 Pever, a river in Gloucestershire, changed its course, and about 10 acres of land was removed, cattle and a farm-house remaining on it, May 27, 1773.
 Pharaoh ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed, 1573; drowned, with his host, in the Red Sea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.

Philip, King of Macedon, murdered by Pausanias, 336.

Pilate slew himself, 40.

Pompey killed in Egypt, 48 before Christ.

Porteous, Captain, put to death by the mob, at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736.

Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, Nov. 27, 1773, being above 402 miles.

Rabbit-woman, the affair of, 1726.

Rhees, the last King of South Wales, killed, 1094.

Riot in St. George's Fields, May 10, 1768.

Rizzio, the Italian musician, favourite of Mary, Queen of Scots, murdered, March 9, 1566.

Rome, the capitol burnt, 83 before Christ; Pompey's theatre burnt, 250; a great many Roman ladies poisoned their husbands, 170 suffered death for it. This was the first example of such a crime, 331.

Roxana, and her son Alexander, killed by Cassander, 311 before Christ.

Rye-house plot prevented by a fire that happened at Newmarket, March 22; discovered, June 12, 1683.

Samson pulled down the temple of Dagon, and destroyed 3000 Philistines, 1117 before Christ.

Sardinian ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt, Nov. 30, 1759.

Saul killed himself, 1055 before Christ.

Scævola, Mutius, burnt off his right hand before Porfenna, for accidentally killing the secretary, when he designed to have slain Porfenna, 508 before Christ.

Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.

Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, shot in his coach, July 9, 1668.

Sherburne, Sir Edward, killed in a mutiny at Oxford, June 12, 1646.

Shovel, Sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22, 1707, aged 56.

Spencers, father, son, and grandson; the father hanged at Bristol, aged 90, in Oct. 1326; the son hanged at Hereford, Nov. 24 following; the grandson beheaded at Bristol, 1400.

Stanislaus, the abdicated King of Sweden, burnt by accident, 1766, aged 89.

Stapleton, Walter, bishop of Exeter, murdered in London by the people, for siding with the court, 1326.

Suffolk, Duke of, murdered, 1450.

Sweyn, King of Denmark, killed, Feb. 2, 1013, at Gainsborough.

Sylgambis, mother of Darius, hearing of Alexander's death, starved herself to death, 324 before Christ.

Tea destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773 in abhorrence of English taxes; for which they were severely used by the English parliament in Apr. 1774.

Thorp, speaker of the House of Commons, murdered by the mob, 1460.

Thrasylbulus, the Athenian general, slain by the Appendians, 390 before Christ.

Thynne, Tho. shot in his coach, Feb. 12, 1682.

Troy, destruction of, June 11, 1184 before Christ.

Vespers, the fatal one, at Blackfriars, Oct. 26, 1623.

Virginus killed his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Claudius, 449 before Christ.

Vortigern burnt with his Q. in a castle in Wales, 469.

Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler, with his mace, 1381.

William, Prince, only son of Henry I. shipwrecked in coming from Normandy, with his sister, and 150 nobles, and all their baggage lost, 1120.

Winkelman, Abbé, murdered at Trieste, 1768.

Wit, De, murdered at the Hague, Aug. 10, 1672.

BATTLES, SEA-FIGHTS, SIEGES, &c.

A Capulco ship taken by Adm. Anson, June 20, 1743.

Alexandria, in Egypt, taken by Cæsar, 46 bef. Christ.

Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624.

Anglesea subdued by the English, 1295.

Angria and his family seized, 1750.

Antigallican privateer's prize detained at Cadiz, 1757.

Argonautic expedition, 1267 before Christ.

Armada, the Spanish, arrived in the Channel, July 19, 1588, but dispersed by a storm.

Athens taken by Xerxes, 480 before Christ.

Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402.

Ætolian war commenced, 379; ended, 366 bef. Christ.

the Horatii and Curatii, 669 before Christ.

Marathon, 490 before Christ.

Salamis, 480 before Christ.

Eurymedon, 470 before Christ.

Leuctra, 373 before Christ.

Mantineæ, 363 before Christ.

the river Granicus, 334 before Christ.

Irfus, 333 before Christ.

Arbela, 331 before Christ.

Pharsalia, 47 before Christ.

Philippi, 41 before Christ.

Actium, 31 before Christ.

Wimbleton, the 1st of the Saxon battles, 559.

Hatfield, in Yorkshire, between Canwallen and Edwin, 633.

Benfield, 934.

Ofwestry, between Penda the Mercian, and Oswald of Northumberland, 641.

Malerfield, 642.

Battle of Gelling, 651.

Leeds, 655.

Landesfarne, 740.

Beufon, in Oxfordshire. 771.

Helston, in Cornwall, and in the isle of Sheppey, between Egbert and the Danes, 834.

Romney, 840; in Somersetshire, 843; in Devonshire, 151; at London and Canterbury, 852, betw. Ethelwolf and the Danes.

the isle of Thanet, where the English were defeated, and the Danes settled, 854.

Ashdown, where the Danes were defeated by Alfred and Ethelred; another defeat at Merton, 871.

Wilton, in Oxfordshire, where the English were defeated by the Danes, 872.

Farnham, in Hampshire, where the Danes were defeated, 894.

Bury, in Suffolk, between Edward the elder, and his brother Ethelwolf, 905.

Edward and the Danes, 910, 913, and 914.

Griffith of Wales and Leofric the Dane, 916.

B A T T L E S, &c.

- Malden, in Essex, between Edward and the Danes, 918.
 Stamford, in Lincolnshire, between Edward, the Danes, and Scots, 923.
 Widendane, between Athelstan, the Irish, and Scots, 938.
 Saxons and Danes, with different success, fought several, from 938 to 1016.
 Ashdown, between Canute and Edmund, 1016.
 Crossford, with the Welsh, 1038.
 Dunfinane, in Scotland, between Siward and Macbeth, 1054.
 Stanford-bridge, since called Battle-bridge, between Harold I. and Harfingar, Sept. 25, 1066.
 Hastings, where king Harold was slain, Oct. 14, 1066.
 Gerberay, 1078.
 Alnwick, 1094.
 Tinchebray, 1106.
 Standard, 1138.
 Lincoln, 1141.
 Gisors, 1198.
 Bovines, July 25, 1214.
 Lincoln, May 19, 1217.
 Lewes, May 14, 1264.
 Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265.
 Chesterfield, 1296.
 Falkirk, 1299.
 Biggar, 1303.
 Bannockburn, June 25, 1314.
 Halidon-hill, near Berwick, where 15,000 of the Scots were slain, and only 15 English, July 19, 1333.
 Cressly, where the king of Bohemia's standard, with the motto, ICH DIEN (I serve), was taken, and ever since used as the crest to the arms of the princes of Wales, Aug. 26, 1346.
 Durham, where David, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, Oct. 17, 1346.

Battle of

Battle

B A T T L E S, &c. 11

Poitiers, where the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, Sept. 19, 1356.

Najara, 1369.

Otterborn, between Hotspur and the earl of Douglas, July 31, 1388.

Shrewsbury, July 12, 1403.

Agincourt, Oct. 1, 1415.

Beauge, where the duke of Clarence was killed, April 3, 1421.

Crevant, June, 1423.

Verneuil, Aug. 27, 1424.

Herrings, Feb. 12, 1429.

St. Alban's, May 22, 1454.

Bloreheath, Sept. 23, 1459.

Northampton, July 10, 1460.

Wakefield, Dec. 24, 1460.

Touton, March 29, 1461.

Hexham, May 15, 1464.

Banbury, July 26, 1469.

Stamford, March, 1470.

Barnet, April 14, 1471.

Battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.

Stoke, June 6, 1487.

Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.

Blackheath, June 22, 1497.

Floudon, Sept. 9, 1513, when James IV, king of Scotland, was killed.

Solway, Nov. 24, 1542.

Pinkey, Sept. 10, 1547.

St. Quintin, Aug. 10, 1557.

Blackwater, Ireland, 1597.

Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.

Kilrush, Ireland, 1642.

Liscarrol, Ireland, 1642.

Ros's, Ireland, March, 1643.

Shatton, May 16, 1643.

Lansdown, July 5, 1643.

Round-away-down, July 13, 1643.

Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.

Marston-moor, July 2, 1644.

Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644.

B A T T L E S, &c.

Naseby, June 1645.
 Benburb, Ireland. 1646.
 Knocknoness, Ireland, Nov. 1647.
 Rathmines, Ireland, 1649.
 Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650.
 Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651.
 Bothwell-bridge, June 22, 1651.
 Newtown Butlers, 1689.
 Boyne, July 1, 1690.
 Aughrim, July 22, 1691.
 Steinkirk, 1692.
 Landen, July 19, 1693.
 Marfaglia, Oct. 8, 1693.
 Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden over the
 Muscovites, Dec. 11, 1700.
 Chiara, Aug. 6, 1701.
 Luzara, in Italy, Aug. 15, 1702.
 Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704.
 Hockstet, Aug. 13, 1704.
 Ramilies, Whitsunday, 1706.
 Turin, Sept. 7, 1706.
 Almanza, in Spain, 1707.
 Oudenard, June 30, 1708.
 Winnedale, Sept. 28, 1708.
 Caya, May 17, 1709.
 Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709.
 Pultawa, when Charles XII. was defeated,
 June 27, 1709.
 Almannara, July 17, 1710.
 Saragossa, Philip defeated, Aug. 20, 1710.
 Villa Viciosa, Dec. 12, 1710.
 Dumblain, Nov. 12, 1715.
 Peterwarden, Turks defeated, Aug. 5, 1716.
 Belgrade, July 16, 1717.
 Parma, June 29, 1734.
 Guostalla, Aug. 1734.
 Molwitz, April 10, 1741.
 Hilkersburg, April 8, 1742.
 Cresslaw, May 7, 1742.
 Dettingen, June 26, 1743.
 Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.
 Friedberg, June 4, 1745.

Battle of

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Preston-pans, Sept. 21, 1745.
 Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1746.
 Roucoux, April 12, 1746.
 Culloden, April 16, 1746.
 St. Lazaro, May 31, 1746.
 Laffelt, July 20, 1747.
 the Lake of St. George, Sept. 8, 1755.
 Lowoschutz, Sept. 30, 1756.
 Prague, May 22, 1757.
 Kolin, June 12, 1757.
 Crevelt, June 23, 1757.
 Cofeldt, July 25, 1757.
 Rosbach, Nov. 5, 1757.
 the Battle of Lissa, Dec. 5, 1757.
 Bergen, April 14, 1759.
 Minden, Aug. 1, 1759.
 Wandwalh, Jan. 10, 1759.
 Niagara, July 24, 1759.
 Warburg, Aug. 6, 1759.
 Montmorenci, Aug. 10, 1759.
 Cunersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759.
 the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, Sept.
 13, 1759.
 near Quebec, April 28, 1760.
 Pfaffendorff, Aug. 12, 1760.
 Torgau, Nov. 3, 1760.
 Graebenstein, June 4, 1762.

Belleisle, marsh. and his brother, brought prisoners to
 Windsor castle, 1745.

Belleisle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.

Bembow, adm. fought the French off Carthage, 1702.

Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, Sept. 16, 1747.

Berwick, duke of, killed at Philippsburg, June 12, 1734.

Boniface VIII. pope, taken prisoner by the king of
 France, 1303.

Braddock, gen. killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.

Brennus sacked Rome, 390 before Christ.

Britons applied to the Romans for aid against the Scots,
 and refused, 446; invited over the Saxons, 448.

Bruce, landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315;
 soon after crowned at Dundalk; slain, 1318.

14 B A T T L E S, &c.

- Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in whose possession it had been 150 years, 1686.
- Cade, Jack, killed by Alex. Iden, sheriff of Kent, 1451.
- Cadiz, in Spain, taken by the English, 1593.
- Caen, in Normandy, plundered by the English, 1346.
- Cæsar, Claudius, landed in Britain, Aug. 43.
- Calais taken by the English, Aug. 4, 1347; retaken by the French, Jan. 10, 15.
- Cambridge burnt by the Danes, 1010.
- Canada taken by the English, Sept. 13, 1759.
- Cannon used at a siege in Spain, by the Moors, 1343.
- Canterbury cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011.
- Canute, first Danish king of England, invaded this country, 1015; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028.
- Cape Breton taken by the English, 1745; again, 1758.
- Captivity of the Jews began 606 before Christ, and lasted 70 years.
- Caracacus defeated by Ostorius Scopula, in 50.
- Carthage destroyed, 104 before Christ.
- Carthage bombarded by admiral Vernon, 1740.
- Carthaginian war ceased, 160 before Christ.
- Cataline's conspiracy 62, war 63, before Christ.
- Ceodwalla, king of Wessex, subdued the kingdom of Suffex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.
- Cerdic, with his son Kenric, defeated and killed Natanleod, a British prince, 508; besieged Bath, 520.
- Chagrefort taken by admiral Vernon, 1740.
- Charles XII. of Sweden killed in battle, 1718, aged 30.
- Cherburg forts destroyed by the English, Aug. 8, 1758.
- Christopher's, Isle of, St. retaken from the French, 1690.
- Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Christ.
- Constantinople taken by the French, 1250; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the eastern empire, which had subsisted 1123 years, 1453.
- Croisade, or the holy-war, began 1095.
- Crownpoint taken by the English, 1759.
- Croyland burnt by the Danes, 868.
- Cuba, isle of, taken by the English, 1762.
- Cyprus taken from the English, 1150.
- Cyrus took Babylon after a long siege, 544 bef. Christ.

Danes, their first descent upon England, at Portland, 787; their second, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and perished by shipwreck; landed on Shepey island, 832; again in Cornwall, and defeated by Egbert, 836; again at Charmouth, and defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 ships, and took Canterbury and London, 851; subdued by Ethelwolf, at Okely, in Surry, 853; invaded Northumberland, 866; took York, 867; defeated King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, at Basing and Merton, 871; surprized Warham castle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, Earl of Devonshire, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 882; their fleet totally destroyed at Appledore by King Alfred, 894; invaded Anglesea, 900; submitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorsetshire, 982; landed again in Essex, 991, and were bribed to depart the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; numbers of them massacred by order of Ethelred II. Nov. 12, 1003; continued their ravages, and defeated the English at Ipswich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; settled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and slew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but bribed by William to depart, 1074.

Danish revolution, Jan. 17, 1772.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes, 1734; by the Prussians, 1773.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1337.

David, King of Scotland, taken prisoner by the English, 1346; ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1357.

Death, Capt. killed in an engagement, Dec. 23, 1757.

Dieppe laid in ashes by the English, July 14, 1694.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail round the world, 1577.

Dublin stormed by Dermed, 1171.

Dunkirk taken by the English, June 24, 1658.

Edinburgh taken by the English, 1296.

Egypt conquered by the Turks, 1517.

England invaded by Julius Cæsar, 53 bef. Christ. [He says, that the inhabitants on the sea-coast, from their correspondence with Gaul, were clothed; those who lived in the inland countries were entirely wild and naked. Though they had horses, and chariots armed with scythes, their towns were only a parcel of huts on an eminence, fortified with trees laid crosswise, like the Indians in America, only that they had plenty of corn and cattle. Their money was iron and brass plates, and rings of a determined weight.] Quitted by the Romans, 430; ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 440; invited over the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots, 446, who soon began to establish themselves, by taking possession of different parts of the kingdom on the south side of the Severn; invaded by the Scots, who were defeated by Athelstan, 621; invaded by the Welch, 984; invaded by Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1003; invaded again by Sweyn, 1013, and almost totally subdued by him; invaded by Canute, 1015; invaded by Godwin, Earl of Kent, 1052; invaded by the Normans, under William, their Duke, who subdued the kingdom, 1066; invaded by the Irish, who were defeated, 1069; the Irish landed again, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt several churches, &c. 1071; again in 1091, and 1093, when Malcolm and his son were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, Duke of Normandy, 1101; invaded by David of Scotland, 1136; by the Welch, the same year, with success; invaded by the Scots, 1183; all in arms, 1215; invaded by the French, 1416; invaded by Henry, Duke of Richmond, Aug. 7, 1485.

Eustatia, island of, taken by the English, 1691.

Exeter taken by Sweyn, King of Denmark, and destroyed, 1003; city rebelled, 1067, and reduced by King William the Conqueror.

Expedition, grand secret, Sept. 1757.

Ezekiel taken captive with Jehoiakim, 499 bef. Christ.

Falkland, Lord, killed at Newbury, Sept. 1643.

- Florida taken by the English, 1759.
Fort-William taken by the English, 1757.
France conquered by the English, 1170; again, 1358;
recovered by the French, 1447.
Genoa taken by the Austrians, Dec. 8, 1746.
Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, July 23, 1704;
besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 1727, May 1731.
Goree, isle of, taken by the English, 1758.
Goths slew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.
Granada recovered from the Moors, 1501.
Guadaloupe taken by the English, 1759.
Guns, great, first used at the siege of Berwick, 1405.
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden killed, Nov. 16, 1633.
Hambden killed in battle, June 24, 1643.
Hanoverian troops arrived in England, 1756.
Harsleur taken by the English, Sept. 18, 1415.
Havannah taken Aug. 13, 1762.
Helena, the isle of, taken by the English, 1673.
Hengist and Horsa landed in the isle of Thanet, 449.
Hermione, Spanish ship, taken March 21, 1762.
Hessian troops arrived in England, 1758.
Holy war undertaken, 1096.
Howard, Sir Edw. attacked Prejeant, a French admiral,
off Brest, and was defeated, April 25, 1513.
Howe, Lord Viscount, slain in battle, 1758, aged 34.
Invasion, *vide* England.
Ireland invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May
1170, who settled there the first colony of British in-
habitants; conquered by Henry II. 1172; totally
subdued, 1210; invaded by the Spaniards, 1601.
Jamaica taken, May 7, 1665.
Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18
months, June 9, 587 before Christ; destroyed by
Titus, Aug. 31, 70; taken by Robert, Duke of Nor-
mandy, who was there elected King of it, 1100.
Jews, the 70 years captivity began, 606 before Christ.
John, King of France, taken prisoner by Edward the
Black Prince, and brought to England, where he was
ransomed for 500,000l. 1357.
Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Christ.
Julius Agricola totally subdued the Britons, 78.

Julius Cæsar landed at Deal, Aug. 26, 55 before Christ.
 Leige, the city of, taken by the English, 1701.

Lewellin, the last prince of the Welch, defeated, and
 his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.

Lewis, Philip of France's son, laid claim to the crown
 of England, and landed with an army on the isle of
 Thanet, May 23, 1216.

Londonderry besieged, April 20, 1689.

Louisbourg taken by the English, June 17, 1745; gi-
 ven to the French, 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.

Macedonian war commenced, 200 before Christ.

Madrafs taken by the English, 1746.

Malo's, St. reduced to ashes by the English, 1695.

Manilla taken, July 27, 1762.

Margaret, Queen to Henry VI. with her son, taken pri-
 soner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.

Martinico taken from the French, together with St.
 Lucia, St. Vincent, and Granada islands, Feb. 1762.

Matthews and Lestock, Admirals, suffered the French
 and Spanish squadrons to escape, Feb. 1746.

Maximilian, the Emperor, enlisted as a subject and
 captain under Henry VIII. in 1513.

Messinian war, first, 743; second, 685 before Christ.

Mexico seized by the Spaniards, 1521.

Minorca conquered by Gen. Stanhope, Aug. 1708; sur-
 rendered to the French, June, 1756.

Monmouth, Duke of, invaded England, June 11, 1168;
 proclaimed King at Taunton, June 20, following;
 defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on
 Tower-hill, July 15, following, aged 35.

Montreal taken by the English, 1760.

Moro castle, at the Havannah, taken by the Eng. 1762.

Niagara taken by the English, 1759.

Nineveh destroyed by the Medes, 612.

Normandy conquered from the crown of France, 876;
 invaded on all hands, 1117.

Norwich destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, 1004.

Numantine war commenced, 141 before Christ.

Orleans, the siege of, May, 1428; again, 1563.

Oswego taken by the English, 1756.

Palamos, in Spain, taken by the French, 1694.

Peloponnesian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Christ.

Peterborough city nearly destroyed by the Danes, 887.

Philipsburgh taken by the French, 1734.

Philpot, John, an alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler, the rebel, in Smithfield, 1381.

Phocæn, or sacred war, 357 before Christ.

Plantagenet, Geofrey, Earl of Anjou, invaded Normandy, 1137.

Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.

Pondicherry taken from the French, 1761.

Pope, the, taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople, 653.

Portobello taken by Adm. Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Port-Royal in Jamaica taken from the French, 1691.

Portsmouth burnt, 1265; again by the French, 1377; again, 1760 and 1770; naval review at, June, 1773.

Punic war, the first commenced, 263; the second, 218; the third, 149 before Christ.

Pyrrhus wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he lost 20,000 men, they 5000.

Quebec taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759.

Rebellion of the English against William Rufus, in favour of his brother Robert, 1088; extinguished, 1090.

———— of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095.

———— of the English, under Wat Tyler, June, 1381.

———— of the barons, 1387.

———— of the English and Welch, 1400.

———— of Jack Cade, June 1, 1450.

———— of the English, 1469.

———— of ditto, 1536.

———— of ditto, 1549.

———— of Wiat, 1554.

———— in the North of England, 1569.

———— of the Irish under Tyrone, 1599.

———— of the Scotch, 1639.

———— of the Irish, 1641.

———— of the Scotch, 1666.

———— under Monmouth, June 11, 1685.

———— of the Scotch, under the Pretender, 1715.

Rebellion of the Scotch, under the Pretender, 1745.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the Colossus, which had been thrown down by an earthquake, sold to a Jew, which weighed 720,000lb. in 652.

Rye burnt by the French, 1377.

Sabine virgins, rape of, by the Romans, 750 bef. Ch.

Samnite war ended, 272 bef. Ch. having contin. 71 yrs.

Sandwich burnt by the Danes, 1217.

Sardinia, isle of, taken by the English, 1708.

Sardis taken by the Athenians, 504 before Christ.

Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland, near Carrickfergus, with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.

Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 prisoners, 214 before Christ.

Scotch regalia and crown jewels taken and brought to England, with their coronation-chair, now in Westminster-abbey, 1296; their King and Queen taken prisoners, but ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1247.

Sea-fight with the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships off Dorsetshire, in 876.

———— off Sandwich, in 881.

———— between the French and the English, 1217.

———— with the French, and 200 sail taken, 1297.

———— near the gulph of Lepanto, between the Protestant powers and the Turks, which last lost 25,000 men killed, and 4000 taken prisoners; and, out of 260 vessels, saved only 25; Oct. 7, 1571.

———— between the English and French, 1514.

———— between the Spaniards and Dutch, 1639.

———— in the Downs, with the Dutch, June 19, 1652.

———— near Portland, with the Dutch, who were beaten, Feb. 18, 1653.

———— with the Dutch, June 2, the same year.

———— again, July 29, the same year.

———— again, June 3, 1665, when the Eng. conquered.

———— between the English and Dutch, Sept. 4, 1665.

———— of four days, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 1666.

———— victory of the English, July 25, following.

- Sea-fight with the French, when their ships were burnt,
near Martinico, June 25, 1667.
- at Solebay, May 28, 1672.
- with the Dutch, May 28, 1673.
- with the Dutch, June 4, the same year.
- at the Texel, Aug. 11, 1673.
- between French and English, May 1, 1689.
- English and Dutch beat by the French, off
Beachy-head, June 30, 1690.
- French beat off La Hogue, May 19, 1692.
- Spaniards beat by Sir George Rook, &c.
Oct. 12, 1702.
- French fleet destroyed by Sir George Byng,
Aug. 11, 1718.
- off Toulon, Feb. 9, 1744.
- of Admiral Hawke, 1759.
- French beat off Cape Lagos, by Adm. Boscawen,
Aug. 18, 1759.
- Senegal taken by the English, May 1, 1758.
- Sennacherib's army destroyed, 710 before Christ.
- Silesia taken by the King of Prussia, 1740.
- Spain, Old, became subject to the Saracens, in 713;
and recovered from them, 1093.
- Stockholm, revolution at, 1772.
- Suetonius Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the
island of Anglesea, and burnt the Druids, 59; de-
feated Boadicea at London, and slew 80,000 of the
Britons, the same year.
- Surat taken by the English, 1759.
- Swiss soldiers first in the pay of France, 1480.
- Tallard, Marsh. taken prisoner by the English, 1704.
- Tangiers destroyed by the English, 1684.
- Temeswaer taken by the Imperialists, 1716.
- Theban war, 1225 before Christ.
- Thebes destroyed by Alexander, when he left only
Pindar the poet's house standing, 355.
- Thetford burnt by the Danes, 1010.
- Ticonderoga taken by the English, 1759.
- Trump, Van, the Dutch adm. killed, July 29, 1653.
- Tuscan war commenced, 312 before Christ.
- Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by the Ld. Mayor, 1381.

- Venable's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.
 Vespasian conquered the isle of Wight, 43.
 Vigo galleons taken by the English fleet, Oct. 12, 1703.
 War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.
 Peace with ditto, 1092.
 Ditto with France, 1113.
 War with France, 1116.
 Peace with ditto, 1118.
 Peace with Scotland, 1139.
 War with France, 1161.
 Peace with France, 1186.
 War again with France, with success, 1194.
 Peace with ditto, 1195.
 War with France, 1201.
 War, Civil, renewed, 1215.
 War ended, 1216.
 War with France, 1224.
 War ended, 1243.
 War, Civil, 1262.
 War, Civil, ended, 1267.
 War with France, 1294.
 War with Scotland, 1266.
 Peace with France, 1299.
 Peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323.
 War again with Scotland, 1327.
 War ended, 1328.
 War again with Scotland, 1333.
 War with France, 1539.
 Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
 War with France, 1368.
 War, Civil, 1400.
 War with Scotland, 1400.
 Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
 War with France, 1422.
 War, Civil, between York and Lancaster, 1452.
 Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
 War, Civil, 1486.
 War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
 Peace with ditto, Nov. 3, following.
 Peace with Scotland, 1502.
 War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.

- War with Scotland, 1513.
Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514.
War with ditto, 1522.
War with Scotland, 1522.
Peace with France, 1527.
Peace with Scotland, 1542.
War with Scotland, directly after.
Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
War with Scotland, 1547.
War with France, 1549.
Peace with both, March 6, 1550.
War, Civil, 1553.
War with France, June 7, 1577.
War with Scotland, 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
Peace with Scotland, 1560.
War with France, 1562.
Peace with ditto, 1564.
War with Scotland, 1570.
War with Spain, 1588.
Peace with Spain, Aug. 18, 1604.
War with Spain, 1624.
War with France, 1627.
Peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629.
War, Civil, 1642.
War with the Dutch, 1651.
Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
War with Spain, 1655.
Peace with Spain, Sept. 10, 1660.
War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
War with Denmark, Oct. 19, following.
Peace with French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667.
Ditto with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
War with the Dutch, March, 1672.
Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
War with France, May 7, 1689.
Peace, general, Sept. 20, 1697.
War with France, May 4, 1702.
Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.

L A W S, C O U R T S, &c.

War with Spain, Dec. 1718.

Peace with ditto, 1721.

War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.

War with France, March 31, 1744.

Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.

War with France, 1756.

War with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.

Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.

Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1441, and slain.

Warwick abbey destroyed by the Danes, 1016.

Wight, isle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.

York city burnt by the Danes, 1069; again, 1179.

Zuinglius killed in the Swiss war, 1531, aged 44.

L A W S, C O U R T S O F J U S T I C E, O A T H S, &c.

ADmiral of England, the first, 1386.

Admiralty, court of, incorporated, June 22, 1768.

Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702.

Ale and alehouses in England, 728; made mention of in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex.

Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.

Baliol, King of Scotland, appeared to a summons, and pleaded his own cause in Westm.-hall, Oct. 14, 1293.

Berkley, Judge, arrested on his seat in the court of King's-bench, and sent to prison, for giving his opinion in favour of ship-money, Feb. 10, 1640.

Bigamy, statute of, first passed, 1277.

Black-rent established in Ireland, 1412.

Capper or hatter, a statute passed, that none should sell any hat above 20d. nor cap above 2s. 8d. 1489.

Caps—a law, enacting that every person above seven years of age, should wear on Sundays and Holidays a cap of wool, knit-made, thicked and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman of 20 marks land, and their heirs, and such as have born office of worship

- in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.
- Chancery court erected by William the Conqueror.
- Children forbid by law to be sold by Eng. parents, 1015.
- Circuits, justiciary established, 1176.
- Common-pleas, court of, established, 1215.
- Coronation oath first used in 979.
- Coventry act passed, 1699; made free of tithes, 1052.
- County courts first erected, 896.
- Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 bef. Christ.
- Curfew bell established, by William the Conqueror, in 1088; abolished 1100.
- Danegelt, a land-tax, first established by Ethelred II. 1002; abolished by Stephen, 1136.
- Doomsday-book began in 1080; finished 1086.
- Drunkennes forbid by the canon law to the clergy, 741.
- Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; introduced into England, 1587.
- Exchequer, court of, instituted, 1704; shut up, 1672.
- Excise office formed, 1643.
- Excise on beer, ale, &c. first imposed by act of parliament, 1643.
- Excise scheme defeated, April 11, 1733.
- Explanation, Irish act of, passed, 1665.
- Feudal law introduced, 1070.
- Fishing on our coasts, the Dutch forced to pay a tribute for, 1609; the Dutch paid 30,000l. for liberty to fish, 1683. Welwood, in his answer to Grotius, says, "that the Scots obliged the Dutch, by treaty, to keep 80 miles from shore in fishing, and to pay a tribute at the port of Aberdeen, when a tower was erected for that and other purposes, where the Dutch paid the tribute, even in the memory of our forefathers."
- Forgery first punished with death in England, 1731.
- French tongue abolished the Eng. courts of justice, 1362.
- Game act passed, 1753.
- Gascoigne. Sir William, Ld. Ch. Justice of the King's bench, committed Henry Prince of Wales into custody, for assaulting him on the bench, 1412.
- Gun act passed, July 24, 1737.
- Gladiators, the combats of them abolished, 325.

Gold coin permitted by act of parliament to be destroyed, 1773.

Guineas reduced by parliament from 22s. to 21s. 1717.

Habeas Corpus act passed, May 27, 1679.

Hackney coaches and chairs established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694.

Hawkers and Pedlars licensed, June 24, 1697.

Hearth-money tax abolished, 1689.

Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, Apr. 29, 1729.

Incest and adultery capital for the first offence, and fornication capital for the second, May 14, 1650.

Interest of money 45 per cent, 1307; interest of money at 10 per cent, first law in England establishing, 1546. The good pious people of Edward VI. repealed this law, as unlawful, and most impious; but it was restored by the wiser folks of Queen Elizabeth's time. In those days the monarchs could not borrow without the collateral security of the metropolis.

Interest reduced from ten to eight per cent, 1624; reduced by the Rump parliament to six per cent, and confirmed at the Restoration; to five per cent, 1714.

Isle of Man, the sovereignty of it annexed by an act of parliament to Great Britain, 1765.

Judges appointed, and the kingdom divided into six circuits, 1176; their salaries augmented, and they appointed for life, instead of during pleasure, 1759.

Juries first instituted, 979.

Justices of the peace first appointed, 1076.

Justices, itinerant, appointed, 1176.

Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after his work of the same kind called the Digest.

Kilkenny, the statute of, passed, 1364.

Lancaster, duchy court of, established, 1376.

Land-tax passed, 1689.

Law of Moses delivered, May 4, 1491 before Christ.

Laws of Edward the Confessor composed, 1065.

Licenses for public houses first granted, 1621.

Literary property, statute in favour of, passed in the 8th of Queen Anne.

Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.

Lords Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses at every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of 100l. per annum, from wearing furs, skins, or silk; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI. of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, established his body of laws in Lacedemon, 884 before Christ.

Magna Charta granted by King John, June 12, 1215.

Malt-tax established, 1697.

Marriage act passed, June, 1753.

Militia act passed, 1757.

Mortmain act passed, May 20, 1736.

Naturalization bill passed, 1753; repealed soon after.

Parliament began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King John's reign; the epoch of the House of Commons, Jan. 20, 1265; that remarkable for the epoch in which were first formed the parties of *Court* and *Country*, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the House of Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; the Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London committed to the Tower by the H. of Com. 1771.

Parliamentary grants to the King were in kind, 30,000 sacks of wool being in the grant, 1340.

Plate act passed, May, 1756.

Pleading introduced, 786.

Pragmatic sanction first took place, 1439; again 1740.

Salic law first quoted, 1327.

Ship money exacted, 1632.

Shoes—the people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or pikes of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen did theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue ever since the year 1382, but now it was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.

Slave—a statute made, enacting, that a runagate servant, or any who lives idly three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him two years; he shall take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse-meat, and cause him to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absent himself 14 days, to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by hot iron, with an S, and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm, or leg; a beggar's child may be put apprentice, and, on running away, a slave to his master, 1547.

South-sea act passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.

Stamp-duties instituted, June 28, 1694; doubled, 1756.

Star-chamber court instituted, 1487; abolished, 1641.

Test act passed, 1673.

Tobacco, a proclamation against, used formerly for physic, and a tax laid on it, without the consent of parliament, of 6s. 8d. per pound, besides 2d. formerly.

It came from the Spanish West Indies, 1604.

Toleration act passed, 1689.

Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year 48,000l. 979.

Victualler—enacted, that none shall sell less than one full ale-quart of the best beer or ale for 1d. and two quarts of the smaller sort for 1d. 1603.

Uniformity, act of, passed, 1559; took place 1662.

Urine—the inhabitants of London, Westminster, &c. commanded by proclamation to keep all their urine throughout the year, for making salt-petre, 1626.

- Welchmen forbid purchasing lands in England, 1401.
- Window-tax established, 7th of William III.
- Wine-licences established, 1661.
- Wool and woollen manufactures of Ireland and America prohibited to be carried any where but to England, 1700; enacted, that none shall be buried but in wool, under the penalty of 5l. to the parish poor, 1666.

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLING OF COUNTRIES.

Americus Vespucius discovered S. America, 1497.
America, North, first discovered, 1499; settled in James I.'s reign.

- Azores isles discovered, 1449.
- Bahama isles discovered, 1667.
- Barbadoes planted, 1624.
- Brazil isles discovered, 1496.
- Britain first discovered to be an island, about 90.
- Caledonia in America settled, 1699.
- Canada discovered by Cabot, 1499.
- Canary isles discovered, 1393.
- Cape de Verd islands discovered, 1449.
- Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1487.
- Carolina discovered, 1497; planted, 1663.
- Ceylon, the isle of, discovered, 1506.
- Cuba discovered, 1494.
- Domingo, St. isle of, discovered, 1492.
- Easter island discovered, 1722.
- East Indies discovered by the Portuguese, 1497.
- Faulkland, isles of, discovered, 1765.
- Florida discovered by Cabot, 1496.
- Georgia colony erected by Oglethorpe, 1732.
- Greenland was discovered in the reign of James I.
- Hudson's Bay discovered by Capt. Hudson, 1610.
- Jamaica discovered, 1494.
- Japan discovered, 1549.
- Ladrone isles discovered, 1521.
- Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese, 1506.
- Madeira, island of, discovered by an Englishman, 1344.
- Magellan, streights of, discovered, 1518.
- Marigalante isle discovered, 1493.

Maryland province planted by Lord Baltimore, at the expence of 40,000*l.* 1635.

New England planted by the Puritans, 1621.

Newfoundland discovered by Cabot, 1497.

Otaheite, or Geo. III.'s island, discovered, June 18, 1765.

Pennsylvania, Penn's charter for planting, 1680.

Peru discovered, 1532.

Philippine isles discovered by the Spaniards, 1521.

Porto Rico discovered, 1493.

Solomon's isles, in America, discovered, 1569.

Spain, New, discovered, 1518.

Summer isles discovered, 1503.

Trinidad, the isle of, discovered, 1497.

Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; the settlement of the first permanent colony there, 1616.

West Indies discovered by Columbus, 1498.

IMPROVEMENTS, DISCOVERIES, USEFUL INVENTIONS, &c.

AIR pumps invented, 1654.

Air guns invented, 1656.

Algebra first known in Europe, 1494.

Allum brought to perfection, 1609.

Anchors invented, 578.

Apple-trees, two kinds of, brought from Syria and Africa, into Italy, 9 years before Christ.

Arches of stone, St. Paul's church built on, a manner of building formerly unknown here, 1187.

Arithmetic, Decimal, invented, 1602, by Simon Steven, of Bruges.

Arms of England and France were first quartered by Edward III. 1358.

Arundelian tables made, 264 before Christ.

Affize of bread first appointed, 1202.

Astronomy and geography brought to Europe, by the Moors of Barbary and Spain, 1201.

Baking of bread invented, 1400 before Christ.

Bankers—Mint used formerly by merchants to lodge their money in, till the King made free with it in

1640; after which, trusting to servants, till too many ran to the army, they lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; and at first paid four-pence per cent. per diem, but lent to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645.

Barometers invented, 1643.

Bath springs discovered, 871 before Christ.

Bayonets invented, 1693.

Beheading of noblemen first introd. into England, 1074.

Bells invented by Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; were introduced into churches, about 600; the first tuneable set in England were hung up at Croyland abbey, in Lincolnshire, 945.

Bills of exchange first mentioned, 1381.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Mich. Servetus, a French physician, 1553; Cifalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Haryey, 1619.

Bombs invented by a man at Venlo, 1388.

Bows & arrows, & stone cannon-bullets still in use, 1640.

Broad seal of England first used, 1050.

Buildings, few stone or brick ones in England till 1507.

Bull-baiting first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209.

Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordshire, instituted, 1374.

Calendar first regulated by Pope Gregory, 1579.

Callico first imported by the East India company, 1631;

Callico printing, & the Dutch loom engine first used, 1676.

Candles, tallow, so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light—no idea of wax candles, 1300.

Cannons and culverins first made in England, 1535.

Cards invented in France, first used for Charles VI.'s amusement, 1391.

Chairs, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

Champion of England, the first, 1377.

Chemistry and distillery introduced into Europe by the Spanish Moors, who learned it from the African Moors, who had it of the Egyptians, 1150.

Cherries brought from Pontus by Lucullus to Rome, also, about this time, apricots from Epirus, peaches from Persia, the finest plumbs from Damascus and Armenia, pears and figs from Greece and Egypt, citrons from Media, pomegranates from Carthage, about 70 years before Christ.

Cherry-trees first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders, and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres produced in one year 1000l. 1540.

Chess, the game of, invented, 608 before Christ.

Chiaro-oscuro, the art of painting in, with three plates to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.

Chimnies not known in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoaky, where the family sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the cieling, 1300.

Clockmakers, three, from Delft, first in England, 1368.

Clocks and dials set up in churches, 613; some clocks in Italy, especially at Bologne, 1320; first made with pendulums, 1657; repeating clocks and watches invented, 1676.

Cloth, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal, 1390.

Coaches first used in England, 1585; in London, 1625; hackney act passed, 1693; number of hackney ones increased to 1000, 1770.

Coals first imported at London, 1357; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward I. began to use sea-coal for fire, 1305. In consequence of an application from the nobility, &c. he published a proclamation against it, as a public nuisance.

Cock-fighting instituted by the Romans, after a victory over the Persians, 476 before Christ.

Coffee-house — an English Turkey-merchant brought home with him a Greek servant, who kept the first house for making and selling coffee in London, 1652.

Coin — Silver first coined by Phidon, King of Argos, 869 before Christ; silver money first coined at Rome, 269 before Christ; before then brass money only used, a sign of no correspondence with the east, where

gold and silver were used long before; coin first used in Britain, 25 before Christ; in Scotland, of gold and silver, 233 after Christ; silver halfpence and farthings were coined in the reign of John, and pence the current coin; gold coined in Christendom, 1320; copper money used in Scotland and Ireland, 1339; gold coined in England, 1344; groats and half-groats the largest silver coin in England, 1351; the money in Scotland, till now the same as in England, began to be debased, 1354; gold first coined in Venice, 1476; shillings first coined in England, 1505; crowns and half-crowns first coined, 1551; copper-money introduced into France by Henry III. 1580; the first legal copper coins introduced, which put an end to private leaden tokens, universally practised, especially at London, 1609; copper-money introduced into England by James I. 1620; halfpence and farthings first coined by government, Aug. 16, 1672; broad pieces of gold called in by government, and coined into guineas, 1732.

Collars of SS, the fashion of wearing began, 1407.

Comedy, the first acted at Athens, on a scaffold, by Sufarion and Dolon, 562 before Christ; those of Terence first acted, 154 before Christ.

Compass, seaman's, invented, 1300, by Haviod Givia, a Neapolitan.

Crockery-ware invented, 1309.

Crusades to Palestine first began, 1096.

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England from Italy, 1541.

De Courcy, the privilege of standing covered before the Kings of England, at their first audience, granted by John, 1203.

Dieu et mon droit, first used as a motto by Richard I. on a victory over the French, 1194.

Divorce, the first at Rome, 234 before Christ.

Dye, the scarlet, brought to England by a Dutchman, first done at Bow, 1643.

Dying, and dipping their own cloths, the English so little skilled in, till 1608, that they were usually sent white to Holland, and returned to England for sale,

Earthen vessels first made by the Romans, 1715 bef. Christ.
 Eclipse of the moon, the first on record, 720 bef. Christ.
 Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus, 1356 before Christ.

Engraving & etching invented, and consequently rolling-press printing, 1460, by a goldsmith at Florence.

Engraving on wood invented by Alb. Durer, 1521.

Era, of Nabonasar, 747 before Christ; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Christ; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Christ; the Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 3962, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans their hegira (for so they term their computation), from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Phylarchæ, A. D. 617; the Grecians reckoned by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing 15 years; and the first beginning A. D. 313, which, among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was, A. M. 3113, and afterwards from the 16th year of the Emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic: the Jews had divers epochs; as, 1. from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2. from the universal deluge, an. 2656; 3. from the confusion of tongues, an. 2786; 4. from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, an. 2021; 5. from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, an. 1451; 6. from the year of the jubilee, an. 2499; 7. from the building of Solomon's temple, an. 2932; and, 8. from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3357; but, in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ's appearance in the flesh. Figures in arithm. introd. into Europe from Arabia, 991. Forest, New, made, 1081.

Galleys first used with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Christ. They came from Corinth.

Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported till 1509; musk-melons and apricots cultivated in England, the pale gooseberry, with sallads, garden-roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois, 1520; damask rose brought here by Dr. Linaere, physician to Henry VIII. pippins brought to England by Leonard Mascall, of Plumstead, in Suffex, 1525; currants, or Corinthian grapes, first planted in England, 1533, brought from the isle of Zant, belonging to Venice; the musk rose, and several sorts of plumbs from Italy, by Lord Cromwell; apricots brought here by King Henry VIII.'s gardener; tamarisk plant from Germany, by Archbishop Grindal; at and about Norwich the Flemings first planted flowers unknown in England, as gilly-flowers, carnations, the province rose, &c. 1567; woad originally from Thoulouse, in France; tulip roots first brought into England from Vienna, 1578; asparagus, artichoaks, oranges, and lemons, introduced into England about this time; cauliflowers somewhat later; also beans, peas, and sallads, now in common use, 1660.

Gauging invented, 1570.

Gilding with leaf-gold on bole-ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273.

Glass invented in England, by Benedict, a monk, 664. [Benedict, says Bede, had the new abbey of Weremouth built of stone, by French masons, after the Roman manner; he also brought over artificers, skilled in the making of glass, which till then had been unknown in Britain, wherewith he glazed the windows of that church and monastery, and thereby taught the English the art of glass-making, which has proved so useful in making of lamps for churches, and other vessels for divers uses.] Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first glass plates for looking-glasses and

coach-windows, made at Lambeth, by encouragement of the Duke of Buckingham, who introduced from Venice the manufacture of fine glass into England, 1674.

Grammarians, the first regular ones flourished, 276 before Christ.

Greek first introduced into England, 1491.

Grift-mills invented in Ireland, 214.

Guards for the King's person first instituted, 1486.

Gun-powder invented, 1330.

Guns, great, invented by Swartz, a Cologne monk, 1346; at the battle of Cressly, Edward had four pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; first used in England at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634; small guns invented by a German, about 1378; brought into use by the Venetians, 1382.

Hackney coaches first used, 20 in number, in Lond. 1625.

Hanged, drawn, and quartered, the first punishment of the kind, 1241.

Hebrew points invented, 475.

Herculaneum, the ancient city of, discovered, 1730.

Hops, the parl. petitioned agst. as a wicked weed, 1428.

Horse-guards instituted, 1550.

Hydraulic fire-engines invented, 1663.

Iambic verse, invented by Archilochus, flourished, 686 before Christ.

Ich Dien, the Bohemian motto, first used by the Prince of Wales after the battle of Cressly, 1346.

Inoculation first tried on criminals, 1721.

Insurances on ships and merchandize, Suetonius conjectures, that Claudius was the first contriver of, 43.

Interest first mentioned for the word usury, 1624.

Iron discov. by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 bef. Chr.

Iron-wire, English, before 1563, all made and drawn, by main strength alone, in the forest of Dean, and elsewhere, until the Germans now introduced the drawing it by a mill. The greatest part of iron-wire and ready-made wool-cards, hitherto imported.

Isthmian games instituted by Syphisus, King of Corinth, 15 years aft. the rape of Ganymede, 1326 bef. Christ.

Italian method of book-keeping published in Eng. 1569.
Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233
before Christ.

King's speech, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

Knives first made in England, by Thomas Matthews,
on Fleet-bridge, London, 1563.

Lace, Flanders, more valuable than gold—one ounce
of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for
4l. Such an ounce in fine Flanders lace may be here
sold for 40l. which is ten times the price of standard
gold, weight for weight.

Lacteals, the, discovered by chance, in opening a dog,
by Asellius, July 23, 1662; in birds, fish, &c. by
Mr. Hewson, surgeon of London, 1770.

Lanterns invented by King Alfred, 890.

Latin ceased to be spoken in Italy, 581.

Leo IX. the first pope that kept up an army, 1054.

Library, first private one, the property of Aristotle,
534 before Christ; first public one founded at A-
thens, by Hipparchus, 526 before Christ; Ptolemy
Phil. founded the Alexandrian library, 260 before
Christ; the first erected in Rome, 167; 400,000 va-
luable books burnt by accident, 47 before Christ;
200,000 burnt at Constantinople, by the order of
Leo I. 476.

Linen, fine, made in England, 1253. Now began
the luxurious to wear linen, but the generality wool-
en shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1320.

Linen-weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands,
established in London, 1386.

Linen-staining first known in England, 1579.

Logarithms invented by Lord Napier of Scotland, 1614.
London, the first bridge of, built, and of stone, 1212.

Longitude discovered by Harrison's time-piece, 1764.

Looking-glasses made only at Venice, 1300.

Lord Mayor's shows instituted, 1453.

Lotteries first established, 1693.

Maps and globes invented by Anaximander, 600 bef. Ch.

Maps and sea-charts first brought to England by Bar-
tholomew Columbus, 1490.

Mariner's compass invented, 1302.

Mechanical arts in Britain in greater perfection than in Gaul, 298.

Microscopes first used in Germany, 1621.

Monastery, the first, founded, to which the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270.

Money first made at Argos, 894 before Christ.

Mortars for bombs first made in England, 1543.

Mourning, white, used in Spain, for the last time, 1495.

Mulberry-trees first planted in England, 1609.

Musical notes invented, 1070.

Muskets first used in France, at the siege of Arras, 1414.

Muslins, from India, first worn in England, 1670.

Negroe-adventure, the first from England, 1562.

New-river cut finished in three years time; the manager, Mr. Hugh Middleton, knighted by King James; runs 50 miles, and has above 200 bridges over it, 1609; brought to London, 1614.

Olympiads, 1st in 776; 2d in 772; 3d in 768; 4th in 764; 5th in 760; 7th in 752; 10th in 740; 13th in 728; 15 in 720; 16th in 716; 17th in 712; 21st in 696; 23d in 688; 24th in 684; 25th in 680; 27th in 672; 28th in 668; 29th in 664; 39th in 624; 43d in 608; 46th, in 596; 55th in 560; 56th in 556; 60th in 540; 61st in 536 before Christ.

Organs brought to Europe from the Greek empire, where first invented, and applied to religious devotion in churches, 758.

Painting introduced into Rome, from the east, by Fabius Pictor, 291 before Christ; in oil colours invented at Bruges, 1340; introduced into Venice by Venetiano, 1450; into Italy by Antonello, 1476.

Paper made of cotton rags was in use in 1000; that of linen rags in 1170; the manufacture of, introduced into England, at Dartford in Kent, 1588; scarce any but brown paper made in England till 1690.

Parchment invented by King Attalus of Pergamus, 887. Paris first paved with stones, 1186.

Park, the first in England, made by Henry I. at Woodstock, 1123.

Parthenian games first instituted, 1262 before Christ.

Parties, Court and Country, first distinguished, 1621.

Patent granted for titles first used, 1344.

Penny-post set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1683, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of 200l. a year.

Pensioners, band of, instituted, 1590.

Pepper early known to Europe, as growing in the hither India.

Pheasants brought to Europe by the Argonauts, 1250 b.C.

Physic-garden, the first cultivated in England, by John Gerard, surgeon, of London, 1567.

Pins brought from France, 1543. Before that invention, both sexes used ribbons, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold.

Plaster of Paris, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, by And. Verocchio, 1470.

Politicians, the term first used in France, 1569.

Pope Stephen III. was the first who was carried to the Lateran on mens shoulders, 752; Pope Celestine III. kicked the Emperor Henry IV.'s crown off his head, while kneeling, to shew his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191.

Porcelain of Saxony brought to perfection, 1719.

Post horses and stages established, 1483.

Posts, regular, established between London and most towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. 1635.

Prince of Wales, the title of, first given the King's eldest son, 1286.

Printing invented by J. Faust, 1441; first made public by John Guttenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; brought into England by Wm. Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471; who had a press in Westminster-abbey till 1494.

Prometheus struck fire from flints, about 1715 before Christ; he being the first person, is said to have stolen it from heaven; became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Christ.

Public-houses, a power of licensing them first granted to Sir Giles Montpeffon, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1620.

Pumps first invented, 1425.

Purple, discovery of it, about 500 before Christ.

Quicksilver, the use of, discovered in refining silver ore, 1540.

Rains, storms, & winds, first painted by Lorenzetti, 1330.

Rice had its first rise in S. Carolina, by chance, 1702.

Roman Emperor, the first that properly had that title was Augustus Octavius, 27 before Christ.

Russia first began their new year from Jan. 1, 1700.

Saddles in use, 340.

Saffron first brought to England by a pilgrim, 1589.

Sailcloth first made in England, 1590.

Saturn's satellites first discovered, 1608.

Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain, which has since injured our manufacture, 1467.

Ships, the first, seen in Greece, 1485 before Christ.

Silk, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 323 before Christ; from India, 274 after Christ; known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed in the senate, prohibiting the use of plate of massy gold, and also forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women; Heliogabalus first wore a garment all silk; silk-worms brought to Europe 300 years later; silk, at first, of the same value with gold, weight for weight, and thought to grow, like cotton, on trees, 220; the Emperor Aurelian, who died in 275, denied his Empress a robe of silk, because too dear; silk introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; some monks, who had been in India, in 555, brought from thence silk-worms eggs to Constantinople, where raw silk was in time produced in abundance, and worked up into manufactures at Athens, Thebes, Corinth, &c. Charlemagne sent to Offa, King of Mercia, a present of a belt, a Hunnish sword, and two silken vests; in 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk brought, by Roger, King of Sicily, to Europe, and settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and Spain, and also to the south of France, a little before Francis I. who

brought it to Touraine; Venice inviegled silk-weavers from Greece and Palermo in Sicily, 1207; silk mantles worn by some noblemens ladies at a ball at Kennelworth castle, in Warwickshire, 1286; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; raw silk not produced there till a long time afterwards; first worn by the English clergy, 1534; silk-worms and mulberry-trees propagated by Henry IV. through all France, 1589; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620; Lombes's famous silk-throwing machine erected at Derby, 1719; it contains 26,586 wheels, one water-wheel moves the rest, and, in a day and a night, it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine silk.

Silver plate, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, a lofty and ambitious man, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, a very great luxury, 1300.

Sowing corn, &c. the art of, taught by Ceres, 1409 before Christ.

Spectacles invented by a monk of Pifa, 1299.

Sphere invented by Archimedes of Syracuse, 209 bef. Chr.

Steam-engine invented, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

Steel may be made three hundred times dearer than standard gold, weight for weight; six steel wire springs for watch pendulums weigh one grain, to the artists 7s. 6d. each, = 2l. 5s. one grain of gold only 2d.

Stockings, silk, first worn by Henry II. of France, 1543. Howell says, that, in 1560, Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more. He adds, that Henry VIII. that magnificent and experienced prince, wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain, by great chance, a pair of silk stockings; for Spain very early abounded in silk. His son, Edward VI. was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings, by his merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of; consequently

the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain. Others relate that William Rider, a London apprentice, seeing, at the house of an Italian merchant, a pair of knit worsted stockings from Mantua, from thence ingeniously made a pair like them, which he presented to the Earl of Pembroke, and were the first of the kind worn in England, 1564; the weaving of them invented, by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

Stucco-work revived by D'Udine, about 1550.

Style altered, by Augustus Cæsar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Augustus, 8 years before Christ; again, at Rome, by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1582; at London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752.

Sugar first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; originally from China, and the east; produced in Sicily, 1148; sugar-refining first in England, 1659; abroad earlier.

Sun-dials invented, 558; the first erected at Rome, when time was divided into hours, 308 before Christ.

Surnames began to be used, 1200.

Survey of England made, at first by order of Alfred, 900; by Wm. the Conq. 1080; by Char. II. 1668.

Tapestry invented by Sir Francis Crane, for the encouragement of which K. James I. gave 2000l. to build a house at Mortlake in Surry, 1619.

Tar-water first recommended by Bp. Berkley, 1744.

Tea first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in the last century; tea, coffee, and chocolate first mentioned in the statute-books, 1660; a quantity of tea brought from Holland by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory, 1666.

Telescopes invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, 1590.

Thermometers first invented by a Dutchman, 1610.

Thoracic duct discovered in a horse, by Eustachius, in 1563; in the human body, by Ol. Rudbec, a Swedish anatomist; Thomas Bartholine, of Copen-

hagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653. *Vide* Lacteals.

Time-measurer by water introduced by Scip. Nasica, 159;
King Alfred's time-keeper, six large wax-tapers, each
12 inches long; as they burnt *unequally*, owing to
the wind, he invented a lanthorn made of wood,
and thin scraped plates of ox horns, glass being a
great rarity, 887.—The ancients had three sorts of
time-measurers, hour-glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel
full of water, with a hole in its bottom.

Tin found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but
Devonshire and Cornwall.

Tobacco first brought into England, 1583; introduced
into France, 1600.

Toll-gates, or turnpikes, first in England, in three
counties, 1663.

Touching for the King's-evil first introduced by Edw.
the Confessor, 1046.

Tournaments instituted by Hen. Emp. of Germ. 935.

Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the siege
of Besancon, 1674; Petit of France invented the
screw tourniquet, 1718.

Tragedy, the first acted at Athens, on a waggon, by
Thepsis, 535 before Christ.

Trumpets first founded before the Kings of England,
by order of Offa, King of Mercia, 790.

Turkeys, carps, hops, piccarel, and beer, came into
England all in one year, 1524.

Villain, a, made a freeman by the Queen, 1572; he
was born on her lordship of Taunton-Dean, Somersetsh.

Vine-dressers, a colony of, from Phocæa, in Ionia,
settled at Marseilles, who instructed the South Gauls
in tillage, vine-dressing, and commerce, about 600
before Christ. Some think the vines are aborigines
of Languedoc and Provence, and that they grew
spontaneously on the Mediterranean shores of Italy,
France, and Spain.

Vines planted in Germany and North Gaul, 276.

Vines and sugar-canes planted in Madeira, 1420.

Votes of the House of Commons first printed, 1677.

Vulgate edition of the bible discovered, 218.

Watches—the Emperor Charles V. was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530; first brought to England from Germany, 1597; spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

Water conveyed to London in pipes, 1285; an engine erected at Broken wharf, to convey water by leaden pipes, 1594. So late as Queen Anne, there were water-carriers at Aldgate-pump, as at Edinburgh.

Water-mills for grinding corn were invented by Bellisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 529. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

Weavers, two Brabant, settled at York, which, says King Edward, may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects, 1331.

Weavers, dyers, cloth-drappers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. Flemish, settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidston, Southampton, &c. on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution, 1567. They taught the English the making of baize, ferges, Norwich crapes, &c. The baize-makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

Weights and measures invented, 869 before Christ.

Whalebone found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1593; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

Whale-fishery, the first English, at Spitzbergen, 1598.

Whales killed at Newfoundland and Iceland, for their oil only, 1578. The use of their bone and fins not yet known, consequently no stays.

Wildfire invented by a Grecian, 663.

Windmills invented, 1299.

Windows of glass first in use in England for private houses, 1180.

Winds and months, present names given to them by Charlemagne, 788.

Wine sold by apothecaries, as a cordial, 1300; sold at 20s. the tun, and the second sort at 13s. 4d. 1389.

Wire-mill, the first, set up at Sheen, by a Dutchman, 1663.

Wood's patent for coining granted, Jan. 1723.

Woolen cloth, manufactures of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, 21, relates, that, in the isle of Malta, several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the exports of that country, but that they have now another woolen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people in Asia from whence rams were brought, at a talent each, rool.

Woolen cloth manufactures commenced at Sedan, in France, 1646.

Workers, Cloth, seventy families of, from the Netherlands, settled in England, by Edward III.'s invitation for promoting the woolen manufacture, 1331.

Wormwood, and other plants, used for preserving malt liquors, before the use of hops, 1492.

Year, the solar one, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; introduced by Cæsar, 45 before Christ.

Yeomen of the guards first instituted, 1486.

Zodiac, signs of the, first invented by Anaximander, 547 before Christ.

EARTHQUAKES, FAMINES, INUNDATIONS, STORMS, TEMPESTS, FROSTS, ACCIDENTAL FIRES, &c.

Amsterdam opera-house burnt, 150 pers. lost, 1772.

Billingsgate, a great fire there, Jan. 13, 1715.

Blandford, in Dorset, burnt, June 4, 1731, 300 houses.

Boston, in New England, sustained a loss by fire of 300,000l. March 20, 1760.

Bridge-town, Barbadoes, burnt, May 14, 1766; again Dec. 27, 1767.

Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, a fire in a barn at, when 80 persons lost their lives, and were buried in one grave in the church, 1727.

Cafan, a city of Tartary, burnt, 1765.

Charles-town, in South Carolina, destroyed by a hurricane, Sept. 15, 1753.

Chester nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, 1471; a great number of people killed by an explosion of gun-powder, at a puppet-shew, Nov. 5, 1772.

Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake, 214 before Christ; it weighed 720,000lb.

Copenhagen burnt, 1728, 77 streets were destroyed.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, swallowed up by the earth, for rebelling against Moses, 1489 before Christ.

Cullerne, in Wilts, 6 miles from Bath, burnt by accident, and 32 families rendered destitute, Apr. 1, 1774.

Dearth, 1094; so great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was sold for 20s. almost as much as 6l. now, followed by a pestilential fever, 1193, 1194, 1195; another 1222; another, with a murrain, when wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, 1316; another great one, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348 and 1353; again, when bread was made, in many places, of fern-roots and ivy-berries, 1438.

Delphos, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.

Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly, 1529 before Christ.

Deluge, general, threatened, in the year of the world, 1536; began, Nov. 25, 1656, *i. e.* 2348 bef. Christ.

It continued 377 days. Noah left the ark, Friday, Dec. 18, 2347 before Christ.

Diana, temple of, at Ephesus, burnt, 356 bef. Christ.

Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, burnt, Aug. 7, 1613.

Dort, sea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, 1446.

Durham, 25 houses burnt at, 691.

Earthquake, one in Asia that overturned 12 cities, 17;

Herculaneum buried by one, 79; four cities in Asia,

two in Greece, and three in Galatia, overturned,

107; Antioch destroyed, 115; one that swallowed

up Nicomedia, and several cities, 120; one in Ma-

cedonia, swallowed up 150 cities, 357; at Nicome-

dia, in Bithynia, 358; at Jerusalem and Constanti-

nople, 363; in Italy, 369; Nice destroyed, 370;

a general one, 377; one from September to Novem-

ber, swallowed up several cities in Europe, 394; five at different parts of Europe, 400; one swallowed up several villages near Cimbri, 417; one in Palestine, 419; one at Constantinople, 434; at Constantinople, Alexandria, and Antioch, 446; one that destroyed Antioch, Sept. 14, 458; one at Constantinople that lasted 40 days, 480; one at Antioch, that destroyed that and other cities, 526; another at Antioch, that swallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; Pompelopolis, in Mysia, swallowed up, 541; one almost universal, 544; one at Constantinople, 552; one at Rome and Constantinople, 557; city of Beritus destroyed, the isle of Coos shaken, and Tripoli and Bilbus damaged, 560; at Daphne and Antioch, 581; six hundred cities destroyed, 742; in Palestine and Syria, where thousands lost their lives, 746; at Mecca, where 1500 houses and 90 towers were thrown down, 867; Constantinople overthrown, and Greece shaken, 986; one at Batavia, 1021; at Worcester and Derby, 1048; one on April 6, 1076, in England; and again in 1081, and 1089; one throughout England, followed by a scarcity, 1090; one in Shropshire, 1110; one which overwhelmed Leige, and Rottenburg in Sweden, 1112; one in December at Antiochia, which destroyed several cities and towns, and overturned the castle of Trialet, and the cities of Mariseum and Mamistria, 1114; in Lombardy, for 40 days, 1117; one in December, 1118; one in September, 1120; in August, in many parts of the kingdom, 1133; one in August, 1134; one that swallowed up Catania, and more than 15,000 souls, 1137; at Lincoln, 1142; Antioch, Tripoli, and Damascus destroyed, 1159; at Oxenhall, near Darlington, in Durham, 1178; in Hungary and England, 1179; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; at Calabria in Sicily, and a city, with its inhabitants, lost in the Adriatic sea, 1186; Verona greatly damaged, 1187; in Somersetshire, 1199; at Brisa, in Lombardy, where 2000 lives were lost, 1222; one in England, Feb. 14, 1248; one in Somersetshire, 1249; one at St. Alban's, 1250; gene-

ral one, that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glastonbury, 1274; the greatest ever known in England, Nov. 14, 1318; a dreadful one in Germany, 1346; several churches thrown down, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, Sept. 28, 1426; one in Naples, when 40,000 persons perished, 1456; in Italy, 1510; in the isle of Cuba, 1530; at Ryegate, Croydon, and Darking, in Surry, May 25, 1551; in China, 1556; at Knaresborough, in Herefordshire, which overthrew Kingston chapel, and removed houses, highways, &c. Feb. 17, 1571; in Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, &c. Feb. 26, 1574; in London and Westminster, when part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell, and many houses overthrown; it was felt at Sandwich, where it agitated the sea, and at Dover, where part of the rock and castle fell into the sea; Saltwood castle and Sutton Church, in Kent, fell, April 6, 1580; in Peru, 1581 and 1582; in Dorsetshire, where it removed a considerable piece of ground, Jan. 13, 1583; in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, 1590; in Japan, where thousands were destroyed, and several cities swallowed up, 1596; in Kent, where the hills became vallies full of water, 1596; in Peru, at Quito and Arequipa, 1600; in Banda, in the East Indies, 1621; at Mahilla, 1637; in Calabria, in Italy, March 27, 1638; at Mechlin, 1640; in Norway, May 24, 1657; in France, June, 1660, at Ragusa, in Illyrium, near 6000 inhabitants were lost, and several towns in Dalmatia and Albania, April 6, 1667; in China, 1668; in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, 1677; another in 1678; in Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, 1679; at Oxford, 1683; at Naples, where a third part of that city and much shipping were destroyed, June 6 and 7, 1668; Smyrna destroyed, July 10, 1688; one felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 perished by it; Port-Royal, in Jamaica, destroyed, and 3000 people lost, September, 1692; Messina, in Sicily, overturned in a moment, 18,000 persons perished; in the island, 60,000,

January, 1693; one at China, June 19, 1718; Palermo, in Sicily, nearly destroyed, and 6000 persons lost, Sept. 2, 1726; at Boston, in New England, Oct. 29, 1727; at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, Oct. 10, 1731; one at Naples, 1732; at Arundel and Shoreham, Oct. 25, 1734; at Leghorn, Jan. 5 and 6, 1742; in Somersetshire, June 15, 1745; a terrible one at Lima, which destroyed that city, and 5000 persons lost their lives; there were 74 churches, 14 monasteries, and 15 hospitals thrown down, and the loss in effects reckoned immense, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 20, 1746; it extended itself to Callao, which was destroyed, with above 5000 of its inhabitants; in London, Feb. 8 and March 8, 1750; at Liverpool, Chester, and Manchester, Apr. 2, 1750; at Fiume, in the gulph of Venice, Feb. 5, 1751; a terrible one, Nov. 1, 1755, which did considerable damage at Oporto in Portugal, and Seville in Spain, but more particularly at Lisbon, where, in about 8 minutes, most of the houses, and 50,000 inhabitants were destroyed, and whole streets swallowed up; the cities of Coimbra and Braga suffered, and St. Ubes was swallowed up; at Faro 3000 inhabitants were buried, great part of Malaga was destroyed, one half of Fez, in Morocco, and 12,000 Arabs were swallowed, and above half of the island of Madeira destroyed; it extended 5000 miles; another at the Azores, July 9, 1756; in Syria, Oct. 30, 1760; one at Constantinople, that buried 880 persons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, August, 1767, where 1600 lost their lives; at Komora and Buda, June 28, 1768; one in the Brasils, 1772; one at Fez, in Morocco, May 6, 1773; in Kerry, in Ireland, June, 1773; Guatimala, in New Spain, entirely swallowed up, and many thousand inhabitants perished, April, 1773.

Elstree, or Eastree, in Cambridgeshire, nearly destroyed by an accidental fire, April 3, 1774.

Famine, which lasted 7 years, 1708 before Christ; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tyber, 440 before Christ; in Britain, so that

the inhabitants eat the barks of trees, 272 after Chr. one in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents eat their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales, and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted 4 years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted 2 years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England, 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear summer, 1353; in England, 1389 and 1438.

Fire at Chatham, which burnt 28 houses, May 11, 1774.

Fires in London, one which destroyed great part of that city, 982; one at Leadenhall, 1484; the remarkable one that burnt down 113,000 houses, the city-gates, guildhall, &c. 86 churches, among which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of the city were 436 acres, extending from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the north-east gate to Holborn-bridge and Fleet-ditch; it broke out near the Monument, Sept. 2, 1666, and burnt four days and nights; in Southwark, 600 houses, 1676; in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's-Inn, Feb. 7, 1680; Thames-street, Jan. 24, 1715; Limehouse, 1716; St. Catherine's, 1673 and 1734; Battle-bridge, Aug. 12, 1749; Cornhill, March 25, 1748, Nov. 10, 1759, and Nov. 7, 1765; Inner Temple, 1737; Lincoln's-Inn-square, June 27, 1752; London temporary bridge, April 11, 1759; at Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765; Throgmorton-street, May 9, 1772; Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, March, 1773; Cornhill, June 6, 1773; in King-street, Covent-Garden, May 4, 1774.

Frost, in Britain, lasted 5 months, 220; the Thames frozen 9 weeks, 250; most of the rivers in Britain frozen 6 weeks, 291; a severe frost in Scotland 14

weeks, 359; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1, to Feb. 26, 760; one in England, which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen 13 weeks, 923; one that lasted 120 days, which began Dec. 22, 987; the Thames frozen 5 weeks, 998; a frost on Midsummer-day, so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames froze 14 weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England, being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from Jan. 14, to March 22, 1205; one of 15 weeks, 1407; one in England, from Nov. 24, to Feb. 10, 1434, when the Thames was froze below bridge to Gravesend; another, 13 weeks, 1683; again, in 1715; another began Dec. 24, 1739, and continued nine weeks.

Gibraltar nearly destroyed by a storm, Feb. 3, 1766.

Glocester abbey burnt, 1102; again, 1122.

Godwin-sands, on the coast of Kent, occasioned by an inundation of the sea, 1100.

Gravesend burnt, 1727.

Guilhall, London, burnt, 1666.

Hastings burnt, 1377.

Herculaneum suffered first by an earthquake, Feb. 5, 63; totally overwhelmed, with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, Nov. 1, 79.

Honiton, in Devonshire, 140 houses burnt, 1765.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming to the assistance of K. John, perished in a storm, 1215.

Jamaica, earthquake at, June 7, 1692; hurricane, Aug. 20, 1722.

Inundations—the Thames destroyed a great number of the inhabitants of its banks, 9 years after Christ; the Severn overflowed, and destroyed vast quantities of cattle, in 80; the Medway overflowed its banks,

and drowned the country, 87; the Humber overflowed, and laid the adjacent country, for 50 miles, under water, 95; the Severn overflowed, and drowned 5000 head of cattle, and people in their beds, 115; the Humber overflowed, 123; the Trent overflowed above 20 miles on each side its banks, and drowned many people, 214; the Tweed had a sudden inundation, and destroyed a considerable number of the inhabitants of its banks, 218; an inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire, which laid under water many thousand acres, which have not been recovered to this time, 245; the Ouse, in Bedfordshire, overflowed, and drowned numbers of people and cattle, 250; an inundation of the Humber, 269; another in the isle of Thanet, 317; another, which destroyed all the inhabitants in Ferne island, 7 miles S. W. from Holy island, 323; an irruption of the sea in Lancashire, 330; an inundation of the Tweed, 336; the Severn overflowed, 350; above 5000 people lost in Cheshire by an irruption, 353; an inundation of the Dee, 387; another of the Dee, which drowned 40 families, 415; an irruption of the sea in Hampshire, 419; another irruption in North and South Wales, 441; an inundation of the Severn, 487; an inundation of the Humber, 529; an inundation of the sea in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 575; an inundation of the sea in Cheshire and Lancashire, 649; an inundation of the Medway, 669; an inundation at Edinburgh, which did great damage, 730; an inundation at Glasgow, which drowned above 400 families, 738; an inundation of the Tweed, which did immense damage, 836; an inundation of the Medway, 861; one in the Humber, 864; an inundation of the Dee, 885; an inundation at Southampton, which destroyed many people, 935; an inundation of the Thames, 973; an inundation of the Severn, which drowned abundance of cattle, 1046; the sea overflowed 4000 acres of Earl Godwin's land, in Kent, since called the Godwin sands, 1100; a great part of Flanders overflowed by the sea, 1108; an inundation of the Thames for above six miles, at Lambeth, &c. 1243;

at Winchelsea, above 300 houses were overthrown by the sea, 1280; an hundred and twenty laymen, and several priests, besides women, were drowned by an inundation at Newcastle upon Tyne, 1339; the sea broke in at Dort, and drowned 100,000 people, 1421; in Holland, where 400,000 were drowned, 1570: in the North of England, 1771; at Venice and Naples, where it carried away a whole village, and 200 of the inhabitants drowned, Nov. 10, 1773; at Calcutta, in the East Indies, 1773; at Battersea and Chelsea, March 9, 1774.

John's-town, St. Antigua, destroyed by a storm, Aug. 17 and 31, 1772.

Kettering, in Northamptonshire, burnt, 1767.

Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his lady, killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies, in the great storm, 1703.

Lightning and thunder, &c. so dreadful as to throw down several churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods, that destroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; destroyed many men, beasts, houses, &c. 1360. *Vide Storms.*

Lima and Callao, in Peru, swallowed up by an earthquake, Oct. 28, 1746.

Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; the custom-house burnt, May 31, 1766.

London-bridge burnt, 1136; burnt by a fire at both ends, and 3000 persons lost their lives, 1212; a fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; another, Sept. 8, 1725; the temporary one burnt, April 11, 1758.

Lubeck, city of, burnt to ashes, 1209; again, 1276.

Massacre, at Constantinople, of 35,000 persons, 532; at Milan, of 300,000, by the Goths, 539; of Danes, by the English, on St. Brice's day, 1002; at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572; of Amboyna, 1623; of Ireland, when 40,000 English protestants were killed, Oct. 1641; of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1693.

Mortality, great ones, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among men, at Oxford, 1471; among youth, 1589; at York, when 11,000 persons died, Aug. 1691.

Newcastle burnt by accident, 1349.

54 EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

- New-York, the Gov.'s house burnt, &c. Dec. 29, 1773.
 Northampton town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.
 Nottingham burnt to ashes, 1140.
 Oxford, a terrible fire at, April 25, 1671.
 Panama totally destroyed by fire, 1737.
 Paris consumed by fire, 588.
 St. Paul's, London, burnt, 964; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; burnt, 1631; again, 1666.
 Philip of Castile driven by a storm to England, 1305.
 Plague, the whole world visited by one, 767 before Christ; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in England, 762; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 772; in Canterbury, 788; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London, very dreadful, 1362; again, 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in 15 years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; which carried off in London, a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, died 35,417, 1625; at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again, at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; in Persia, when 80,000 perished at Bassora, 1773.
 Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 before Christ.
 Prices of provisions at different periods, as follow :
 A fat ox, 12d. sheep, 4d. provender for 20 horses, 4d. bread for 100 men, 12d. 1177.
 Wheat, 12d. the quarter, beans and oats 4d. 1216.
 Goose, 4d. lamb at Christmas, 6d. all the rest of the year 4d. two pullets 14d. 1299.
 Fat ox, 1l. 4s. sheep, 1s. 2d. hog, 3s 4d. two chickens, 1d. four pigeons, 1d. 24 eggs, 1d. wheat, beans, and pease, 20s. the quarter, 1314.
 Wheat, 30s. the quarter, 1315.
 Wine, 20s. the tun, 1316.
 Barley, 1s. the quarter, 1387.
 Wheat, 1s. the quarter, malt, 16d. 1454.
 Wheat, 3s. the bushel, 1486.

Wheat, 20d. the bushel, 1491.

Wheat, 4s. the bushel; claret, 30s. the hhd. 1493.

Wheat, 15s. the quarter, 1527.

A barrel of beer, with the cask, 6d. and four great loaves for 1d. 1553.

Wheat, 14s. the quarter, 1558.

Flour, 10s. the bushel, 1596.

Living seven times cheaper than now, 1066.

— six times cheaper than now, 1331.

— ten times as cheap as now, 1403.

— four times cheaper than at present, 1440.

— three and a half cheaper than now, 1498.

— near five times as cheap as now, 1560.

Rain, violent, in Scotland, for 5 months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland for 5 months, 918; a violent one in London, 1222; again, 1233; so violent, the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy, that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; again, violent, 1365. Sardinian ambassador's chapel, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, burnt by accident, Nov. 30, 1759.

Shrewsbury, a dreadful fire at, which consumed 50 houses, besides barns, stables, &c. April 1, 1774.

Snow for eleven days, 1672.

Sodom burnt, 1897 before Christ, 65th of Lot's age.

Solway moss began to flow, Dec. 1771.

Storms, one in Canterbury, threw down 200 houses, and killed several families, 234; in London, which killed several people, 277; at Winchester, 301; hailstones much bigger than hens eggs, 344; 420 houses in Carlisle blown down, and many people killed, 349; great part of Colchester destroyed, and several people killed, 416; in York, which blew down several houses, and killed many people, 458; hailstones fell in most parts of Britain, above three inches diameter, killed many men and much cattle, 459; in London, which threw down many of the houses, and killed 250 inhabitants, 549; on the coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, 566; at Lin-

EARTHQUAKES, STORMS, &c.

coln, which threw down above 100 houses, 701; in Wells, 772; at Coventry, 781; destroyed above 40 houses in Cambridge, 919; at Manchester, 921; in London, which threw down 1500 houses, 944; Southampton nearly destroyed in a storm of lightning, 951; at Colchester, 996; near 400 houses in London blown down, 1055; storm at Edinburgh, 1064; in several parts of England, especially at Winchelscomb, in Gloucestershire, when the steeple of the church was thrown down, Oct. 5, 1091; at London, 500 houses were thrown down, and Bow-church unroofed, and, at Old Sarum, the steeple, with many houses, were thrown down, Oct. 17, 1091; in England, 1116; again, when many lives were lost, and houses overthrown, and the corn in the fields destroyed by hail as large as hens eggs, 1205; one which threw down several churches, 1222; it thundered for 15 days together, with terrible tempests of thunder and rain, 1233; the chimney of the chamber, where the Queen of King Henry III. and her children lay, was blown down, and their whole apartments at Windsor shaken, many oaks in the park were rent asunder, and turned up by the roots, accompanied with such thunder and lightning, as had not been known in the memory of man, 1251; as King Edward I. and his Queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flash of lightning struck in at the window, passed by them, killed two of their servants who waited upon them, but did their Majesties no hurt, 1285; when Edward III. was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres; there happened a storm of piercing wind, that swelled a tempest of rain, lightning, and hailstones, so prodigious, as instantly to kill 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, 1359; when Richard II.'s first wife came from Bohemia, she had no sooner set foot on shore, but such a storm immediately arose, as had not been seen for many years, when several ships were dashed to pieces in the harbour, and the ship in which the Queen came over was shattered and broken; which was the more observable, because his se-

cond wife brought a storm with her to the English coasts, in which the King's baggage was lost, and many ships of his fleet cast away, 1381; in different parts of England many houses were thrown down, cattle destroyed, and trees rooted up, 1389; the leads of the Grey-friars church, and the whole side of a street, called the Old Exchange, London, beat down, Nov. 25, 1438; St. Paul's steeple fired by lightning, and the steeple of Waltham-cross consumed, 1443; a storm at Leicester, 1563; the day that Oliver Cromwell died, one was so violent and terrible, that it extended all over Europe, Sept. 3, 1651; a great one in London, Feb. 18, 1662; the most terrible one that had ever been known in England, attended with flashes of lightning, Nov. 3, 1703, which unroofed many houses and churches, blew down several chimnies and the spires of many steeples, tore whole groves of trees up by the roots, the leads of some churches were rolled up like scrolls of parchments, and several vessels, boats, and barges were sunk in the Thames; but the royal navy suffered the greatest damage, being just returned from the Mediterranean, 1 2d rate, 4 3d rates, 4 4th rates, and many others of less force, were cast away upon the coast of England, and above 1500 seamen lost, besides those that were cast away in the merchants service; in London only, the damage was estimated at a million; a violent one on the coast of England, Nov. 1, 1740; one at Nantz, where 66 vessels and 800 sailors were lost, March 7, 1751; at St. Jago, where it did great damage, and the hailstones were as large as oranges, July 16, 1772; a terrible one at St. Kitt's, which did immense damage in that and the adjoining islands, Aug. 30, 1772; in France and England, 1773; a most terrible one near Boston, in North America in August, and at Cuba, in July, 1773; in Oxford, Nov. 15, 1773.

Stratford upon Avon burnt, Aug. 1, 1614.

Sun stood still at the command of Joshua, 1454 before Christ; darkness at Rome at noon-day, 291; a great eclipse, 549; darkness at London, so as not to read, Jan 12, 1679; total eclipse, Apr. 22, 1715.

Sweating sickness that carried off great numbers, Sept. 1485; again, 1507; again, so that in some towns half the people died; in others, one third, 1517; again, 1551.

Thames was so low between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over, owing to so great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the sands bare several miles from the shore, which continued a whole day, 1214; rose so high at Westminster, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1703, and 1736; dry at London-bridge, that many passed and repassed, June, 1592; ebbed and flowed twice in 3 hours, 1698; again, 3 times in 4 hours, March 22, 1682.

Thorn, bloody execution of protestants at, July 16, 1724.

Tide ebbed and flowed 3 times in one hour, at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, May 31, 1582.

Tiverton, 200 houses burnt down, June 5, 1731.

Venice reduced to ashes, 1101.

Vesuvius, eruptions of, 79, 203, 272, 472, when all Campania was destroyed, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1043, 1048, 1136, 1506, 1538, at Puzzoli, 1631, 1632, when 4000 persons and a large tract of land were destroyed, 1660, 1682, 1694, 1701, 1704, 1712, 1717, 1730, 1737, 1751, 1754, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771.

Westminster palace burnt, 1298; again, 1540.

Wheat sold for 20s. per quarter, equal to 6l. now, 1193, 1194, and 1195; for 12d. a quarter, beans and oats for 4d. 1216; wheat sold in some places for 12d. a quarter, and, not many years after, for 20s. a bushel, as much as 4l. now, 1286; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat sold for 3l. a bushel, 1316; wheat sold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 20s. a bushel now, 1335; wheat sold in London for 4s. a quarter, 1493.

Whitehall, great part of it burnt, April, 1690; totally consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.

Winchester city burnt, 1102.

Woburn, in Bedfordshire, burnt, 1724.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

BEFORE the Romans came into this island, the Britons, who then possessed the country, were divided into several nations, each of them governed by their own Kings. And, when Britain became a member of the Roman empire, many of their tribes had their proper Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own laws, provided they were tributary. Such Kings were Cogidunus and Prasitagus, mentioned by Tacitus; Lucius, said to be the first Christian King, who died in 407, and left the Roman empire heir to his kingdom; and Coilus, the father of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. After the Romans had quitted Britain, upon the irruption of the Goths into Italy, in the empire of Honorius; that is, in 430, the kingly government returned to the Britons, who chose for their King, Constantine, brother of Aldroinus, King of Brittany, in France, a prince of the British blood; to whom succeeded Constantine, his son; then Vortiger, who usurped the crown; but, being harrassed by the Scots and Picts in 440, and to maintain his usurpation, first called in the Saxons, at that time hovering along the coast of Britain, in 446. These, having got sure footing in the island, never left the Britons quiet till they were possessed of the whole. And, tho' they were overthrown in many battles by King Vortimer, the son and successor of Vortiger, and afterwards by King Arthur, yet the Britons were, soon after his death, so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to retreat, and exchange this sweet and rich part of Britain for the mountains of Wales. Cadwallader, last King of the Britons, began to reign 660, killed in battle Lothair, King of Kent; and Ethelwold, King of the West Saxons, turned monk, and died at Rome. Thus the Britons left the stage, and the Saxons entered. By these the country was divided into seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. Kent, the first kingdom, was, in Julius Cæsar's time, the sovereignty of four petty princes, and never called a kingdom, till Hengist erected it into one.

60 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

The HEPTARCHY.

The kingdom of KENT contained the county of Kent : its Kings were,

1 Hengist reigned 11yrs.	10 Edrik reigned 6yrs.
2 Eske ————— 24	11 Withred ——— 33
3 Oſa ————— 20	12 Eadbert ——— 23
4 Ymrick ————— 29	13 Edelbert ——— 11
5 Ethelbert ——— 56	14 Alrik ————— 34
6 Eabald ————— 24	15 Ethelbert ——— 3
7 Ercombert ——— 24	16 Cuthred ——— 8
8 Egbert ————— 9	17 Baldred ——— 18
9 Lothaire ——— 11	

This kingdom began 457, ended 823, having continued 366 years. Its first Christian King was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of SOUTH SAXONS contained the counties of Suffex and Surry : its Kings were,

1 Ella reigned 32yrs.	4 Berthum,
2 Cissa ————— 75	and
3 Ethelwolf ——— 25	5 Authum.

This kingdom began 488, ended 725, having continued 237 years. Its first Christian King was Ethelwolf.

The kingdom of EAST SAXONS contained the counties of Effex and Middlesex : its Kings were,

1 Erchenwin reign. 34yrs.	7 Swithelm reign. 14yrs.
2 Sledda ————— 10	8 Sighere
3 Sebert ————— 21	9 Sebba ——— 30
4 { Sexred } ——— 7	10 Sigherd, and
{ Seward } ——— 7	11 Seofrid ——— 8
{ Sigebert } ——— 7	12 Offa ————— 4
5 Sigebert ————— 23	13 Selred ——— 30
6 Sigebert ————— 13	14 Suthped ——— 38

This kingdom began 527, ended 827, having continued 281 years. Its first Christian King was Sebert.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. 61

The kingdom of NORTHUMBERLAND contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Northumberland : its Kings were,

1 Ella or Ida	12 Alkfryd reigned 20yrs.
2 Adda reigned 7yrs.	13 Ofred ——— 11
3 Elappea ——— 5	14 Kenred ——— 2
4 Theodwald — 2	15 Ofwick ——— 11
5 Fræthulfe ——— 7	16 Ceolnulphe — 8
6 Theodrick — 7	17 Egbert ——— 20
7 Ethelrick ——— 5	18 Ofwulph ——— 1
8 Ethelfrid ——— 23	19 Edilwald ——— 11
9 Edwin ——— 17	20 Alured
10 Ofwy ——— 28	21 Ethelred ——— 1
11 Egfrid ——— 15	22 Alfwald ——— 11
23 Ofred reigned 1 year.	

This kingdom began 547, ended 827, having continued 287 years. Its first Christian King was Edwin.

The kingdom of MER CIA contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford : its Kings were,

1 Creda reigned 6yrs.	11 Offa reigned 40yrs.
2 Wibba ——— 3	12 Egfryd ——— 4 months
3 Cheorl ——— 34	13 Kenwolf ——— 22yrs.
4 Penda ——— 30	14 Kenelme — 5 months
5 Peada ——— 4	15 Chelwolfe ——— 1 yr.
6 Wolfhere ——— 17	16 Bernulfe ——— 3
7 Ethelred ——— 30	17 Ludecan ——— 2
8 Kenred ——— 4	18 Whitlase ——— 13
9 Cheldred ——— 7	19 Bertwolfe ——— 13
10 Ethelbald ——— 42	20 Burdred ——— 22

This kingdom began 582, ended 829, having continued 247 years. Its first Christian King was Peada.

62 ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

The kingdom of EAST ANGLES contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely : its Kings were,

1 Uffa reigned	7yrs.	8 Ethelbert	
2 Titullus	10	9 Ethwald reigned	9yrs.
3 Redwald	44	10 Aldwolfe	19
4 Erpenwald	12	11 Alfwald	7
5 Sigebert		12 Beörn	24
6 Egrik		13 Ethelred	52
7 Anna	13	14 Ethelbert	5
15 Edmund reigned 16 years.			

This kingdom began 575, ended 792, having continued 217 years. Its first Christian King was Redwald.

The kingdom of WEST SAXONS contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks : its Kings were,

1 Cherdic reigned	33yrs.	9 Kentwin reigned	9yrs.
2 Kenrike	26	10 Ceadwald	7
3 Chevline	33	11 Inas	37
4 Cearlik	5	12 Ethelard	14
5 Chelwold	30	13 Cuthreds	16
6 { Kingils	32	14 Sigebert	2
{ Quinthelin	1	15 Kenwolfe	29
7 Kenwald	30	16 Brithrik	16
8 Efkwyn	2	17 Egbert	19

This kingdom began 534, ended 829, having continued 295 years. Its first Christian King was Kingils.

The Saxons, tho' they were divided into seven kingdoms, were for the most part subject unto only one monarch, who was stiled King of the English nation ; the most powerful giving the law unto the others.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS. 63

HENGIST, first monarch of Britain, landed in the isle of Thanet, 449; and, after having surpris'd Vortigern, and put to death a great number of the Britons, took possession of his dominions, and laid the foundation of the monarchy. He bore in his standard the white horse, blazoned in the same manner as born by the Dukes of Brunswick. He was born at Angria, in Westphalia, and left behind him two sons and a daughter, having reigned 34 years, died in 484.

ELLA, 2d monarch, sent for by Hengist, in the 23d year of his reign, brought with him a supply of Saxons, and landed at Shoreham, in Sussex. He continued in Britain five years, harrassing the natives before he assumed the title of King of the South Saxons, which he governed for six years before the death of Hengist, whom he succeeded as the second monarch. He had three sons; the eldest died before his father, and the youngest succeeded him in the kingdom of the South Saxons. Ella reigned 26 years, died in 499.

CHERDIC, 3d monarch, arrived in Britain, and overcame a British Sovereign, called Natanleod, near Chard, in Hampshire, in the 7th year of Ella's monarchy, and, about 6 years after, began the kingdom of the West Saxons, where he reigned 13 years, when he assumed the monarchy, which he continued the space of 21 years, and, having two sons, died in 534, the 33d of his kingdom, and the 40th after his arrival.

KENRIKE, 2d king of the West Saxons, 4th monarch, the eldest son of Cherdic, succeeded in his dominions in 534. He twice defeated the Britons in the 32d year of his age. He reigned 26 years, and died in 560. He left three sons.

CHEVLIN, 3d King of the West Saxons, and 5th monarch, succeeded his father in both his dignities, and enlarged his kingdom of the West Saxons; but, treating his subjects with contempt, he was by them compelled to abdicate his throne, in the 33d year of his reign, and died in banishment, in 592. He had two sons.

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ETHELBERT, 5th King of Kent, and 6th monarch, began to reign 561, when St. Augustine first arrived in his dominions, who, with his followers, were entertained by this King at Canterbury, where they settled, and to whose doctrine Ethelbert became a convert, and gave Canterbury to the use of the Augustines. He also gave Augustine an idol temple without the walls of the city, as a burial-place for him and his successors, which was converted into a monastery. This King was the first that caused the laws of the land to be collected, and translated into Saxon. He died Feb. 24, 616, the 21st of his christianity, the 23d of his monarchy, and the 56th of his reign over Kent, and was buried at Canterbury. His first wife was the daughter of Chilperike, King of France, by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters. He had a second wife, whose name has not been transmitted to us, being unworthy of remembrance, for marrying her son-in-law after the death of his father. Pope Boniface presented Ethelbert's eldest daughter, Ethelburge, with a looking-glass, and an ivory comb (which was preserved in Sir Robert Cotton's collection), to induce her to be married to Edwin, King of Northumberland.

REDWALD, 3d King of the East Angles, became 7th monarch about 616, and in the 24th of his reign over the East Angles; who, in the second year of his reign, had established Edwin in Northumberland. He died in the 8th year of his monarchy, and the 31st of his reign over the East Angles, 624. He had two sons.

EDWIN the Great, King of Northumberland, succeeded Redwald, as 8th monarch, in 624. He was the first Christian and the second King of Northumberland. He received baptism the 12th of April, in the 11th year of his reign, in 627, about 180 years after the arrival of the Saxons. He lost his life in a battle, Oct. 4, 633, the 6th of his christianity, the 7th of his monarchy, and the 47th year of his age. His body was buried at Whitby, in Yorkshire. He had four sons and two daughters.

OSWALD, 3d King of Northumberland, and 9th monarch, in 634, erected a cross of wood, which is said, by Bede, to be the first altar to Christ among the Bernicians. He was slain at Maserfield, in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 642, the 9th year of his reign, and the 38th of his age. He married Kineburg, daughter of Kingils, the first Christian King of the West Saxons, by whom he had a son.

OSWY, 4th King of Northumberland, became 10th monarch, in 642, on Oct. 13. He defeated Penda, the Mercian, and Ethelred, King of the East Angles, Nov. 6, 655, and reigned with great glory 33 years. He it was that decided the long controversy for the celebration of Easter. He died Feb. 15, 670, having reigned as monarch 28 years. His wife was the daughter of Edwin of Northumberland, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

VULFHHERE, 6th King of the Mercians, became 11th monarch in 670; began in Mercia in 659, and reigned over them 17 years, and Britain 4; died 674, and was buried at Peterborough. He married the daughter of Ercombert of Kent, by whom he had three sons and a daughter.

ETHELRED, 7th King of Mercia, and 12th monarch, succeeded his brother Vulphere in both dignities, in 675. In the beginning of his reign he desolated part of Kent, and, in 677, destroyed Rochester, and many religious foundations; in recompence for which, he became a monk, and died abbot of Bradney, in the 30th year of his reign, 716. He married the daughter of Oswy of Northumberland, by whom he had a son.

KENRED, his nephew, 8th King of Mercia, and 13th monarch, succeeded him in 704, reigned in peace 4 years, and then, following his uncle's example, became a monk. In his reign Pope Constantine ordained the adoration of images to commemorate saints.

CHELDRED, son to Ethelred, 9th King of the Mercians, and 14th monarch, in 709, was killed in battle with the West Saxons, after a reign of seven

years, 716; died without children, and was buried at Litchfield.

ETHELBALD I. 10th King of the Mercians, became 15th monarch, in 716. The beginning of his reign was debauched; but he reformed, on being admonished by Cuthbert of Canterbury, and, for atonement, built Croyland-abbey, in Lincolnshire. In the 30th year of his reign, it was enacted, that the Scriptures should be read in monasteries, and the Lord's Prayer and Creed taught in the Saxon tongue. In the 40th year of his reign, he was slain by his own subjects, when he was leading his troops against Cuthred, the West Saxon, at Secondine, three miles from Tamworth, in Warwickshire, and was buried at Repton, in Derbyshire, in 750, leaving neither wife nor child.

OFFA, the 11th King of the Mercians, and 16th monarch. He was born lame, deaf, and blind, which continued till he arrived to manhood, when the Mercian nobles received him for their King, and he began his reign with a great prospect of glory. He took up arms against Kent, slew their King at Otteford, and conquered that kingdom. He made great havock beyond the Humber, whence returning triumphant, he went against the West Saxons. He caused a great trench to be dug from Bristol to Basingwerk, in Flintshire, as the boundary of the Britons who harboured in Wales, in 774; which the Welch endeavoured to destroy, but were repulsed with great loss. The ledger-book of St. Alban's says, Offa first ordained the sounding of trumpets before the Kings of England, to denote their appearance, and require respect. He repulsed the Danes to their great loss. He admitted his son, Egfryd, a partner in his sovereignty, and, out of devotion, paid a visit to Rome, where he made his kingdom subject to a tribute, then called Peterpence, and procured the canonization of St. Alban. At his return he built St. Alban's monastery, in Hertfordshire, 793. He died at Offley, June 29, 794, in the 39th year of his reign, and was buried at Bedford, in a chapel, since swallowed up by the

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river Ouse. He had issue by his Queen, one son and three daughters.

EGFRED, 12th King of the Mercians, and 17th monarch, succeeded his father in both dignities, July 13, 794, but died Dec. 17 following, and was buried at St. Alban's, leaving neither wife nor child.

KENWOLF, 13th King of the Mercians, and 18th monarch, succeeded Egfred in 795. He was an example of piety, and impartially administered justice. He conquered Kent, gave that kingdom to Cuthred, and kept their King Pren captive in Mercia. He built Winchcomb monastery in Gloucestershire, where he led Pren to the altar, and released him without ransom or intreaty. He died in 819, the 22d year of his reign, and was buried at Winchcomb. He left one son and two daughters.

EGBERT, 17th King of the West Saxons, and 19th but first sole monarch of the English. He began his reign over the West Saxons in 800. The Cornish and Welch associated against him, which provoked him to enact a law, commanding no Briton to presume to pass Offa's ditch, and immediate death to his enemies that durst set foot upon English ground. He took Chester, and caused their broken image of Cadwallo to be thrown down from the western gate of London. He conquered Mercia, and laid the foundation of the sole monarchy in 819, which put an end to the Saxon Heptarchy, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, when, by his edict, he ordered all the south of the island to be called England, 820. He repulsed the Danes, and drove them out of England, 836. He died Feb. 4, 836, in the 36th year of his reign over the West Saxons, and 17th of his monarchy, and was buried at Winchester. He left two sons and one daughter.

ETHELWOLF, eldest son of Egbert, succeeded his father, notwithstanding, at the time of Egbert's death, he was bishop of Winchester. He gave his bishopric to Swithin. In 846 he ordained tithes to be collected, and exempted the clergy from regal tributes. He visited Rome in 847, confirming the grant of Peter-

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pence, and agreed to pay Rome 300 marks per ann. His son Ethelbald obliged him to divide the sovereignty with him, 856. He reigned above 20 years, died Jan. 13, 857, and was buried, but removed to Winchester. He had four sons and one daughter.

ETHELBALD II. eldest son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his father in 857, and, notwithstanding he opposed his father, for honouring the Emperor Charles's daughter with being his Queen, after his death, contrary to all laws, took her for his own wife. He died Dec. 20, 860, and was buried at Sherborn, but removed to Salisbury.

ETHELBERT II. second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother in 860, and was harrassed greatly by the Danes, who were repulsed and vanquished. He died in 866, and was succeeded by

ETHELRED, his brother, third son of Ethelwolf, in 866, when the Danes again harrassed his kingdom. In 870, they destroyed the monasteries of Bradney, Crowland, Peterborough, Ely, and Huntingdon, when the nuns of Coldingham defaced themselves to avoid their pollution; and, in East Anglia, they murdered Edmund, at Edmundsbury, in Suffolk. Ethelred overthrew the Danes, 871, at Assendon, which was the greatest loss the Danes had ever met with in England. He had nine set battles with the Danes in one year, and was wounded at Wittingham, which occasioned his death, April 27, 872, and was buried at Winborne, in Dorsetshire. He had two sons and one daughter.

ALFRED, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother in 872, in the 22d year of his age, was crowned at Winchester, and is distinguished by the title of Alfred the Great. He was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, and obliged to take the field against the Danes within one month after his coronation, at Wilton, in Oxfordshire. In the 4th year of his reign they divided their army, one part seized on Exeter, where they wintered, and the other went into Northumberland. Alfred defeated them at Exeter, but they again made head against him at Chip-

penham, in 876, where he was defeated, and again soon after at Bristol, but he recovered strength, and attacked them in camp, at Abington, in Oxfordshire. He fought seven battles with them the same year. In 877, another succour of Danes arrived, and Alfred was obliged to disguise himself, in the habit of a shepherd, in the isle of Aldersey, in the county of Somerset, till he, in a still further disguise of a musician, in 878, discovered the Danes careless way of living, and, collecting his scattered friends, attacked and defeated them, in 879, when he obliged them to receive baptism, and the greatest part of their army to quit the land. In 885 they returned, but were repulsed in 889. However, in 892, they again arrived, with 250 ships, and harrassed the land. In 897 they came up the Thames, and, by some small boats, went up the river Lea, and built a fortress at Wear, when King Alfred turned off the course of the river, and left the ships dry, which obliged the Danes to remove. He died Oct. 28, 901, in the 30th year of his reign. The same year he died he formed a body of laws, afterwards made use of by Edward the Confessor, and was the ground-work of the present. He divided his kingdom into shires, hundreds, and tithings; and obliged his nobles to bring up their children to learning, and, to induce them thereto, permitted none into office unless they were learned; and, to enable them to procure that learning, he founded the university of Oxford. He was buried at Winchester, and had two sons and two daughters.

EDWARD the Elder, his son, succeeded him, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 901. The kingdom was greatly harrassed by the Danes on his accession; but, in 910, two Danish chiefs were slain at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, which stopped their ravages. In 911 Leolin, Prince of Wales, did homage to Edward for his principality. He died at Farringdon, in Berkshire, in 924, the 24th year of his reign, and was buried at Winchester. He had by his first Queen two sons and a daughter, by his second Queen two sons and five daughters, and

by his last Queen he had two sons and two daughters.

ATHELSTAN, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was crowned, with far greater magnificence than usual, at Kingston upon Thames, in 924. In 937 he defeated two Welch princes, but soon after, on their making submission, he restored them their estates. He escaped being assassinated in his tent, 938, which he revenged by attacking his enemy, when 5 petty sovereigns, 12 dukes, and an army who came to the assistance of Anlaf, King of Ireland, were slain; which battle was fought near Dunbar, in Scotland. He made the Princes of Wales tributary, 941, and the year before caused the Scripture to be translated into Saxon. He died, without issue, Oct. 17, 940, at Gloucester, having reigned 15 years and odd months.

EDMUND I. the 5th son of Edward the Elder, succeeded him, who, at the age of 18, was crowned King, at Kingston upon Thames, in 940, whose reign was disturbed by Anlaf, King of Ireland. On May 26, 946, in endeavouring to part two of his servants, who were quarrelling, he received a wound, by which he bled to death, having reigned 5 years 7 months, and was buried at Glastonbury. He had issue two sons.

EDRED, his brother, aged 23, succeeded him, in the year 946, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames the 17th of August. A rebellion broke out in the North, which he suppressed, and burnt the monastery of Rippon. - He died in the 10th year of his reign, 955, and was buried at Winchester. He left two sons.

EDWY, eldest son of Edmund, succeeded Edred, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 955. He had great dissensions with the clergy, and banished Dunstan, their ringleader, which occasions little credit to be given the character the priests give him. He died of grief in 959, after a turbulent reign of 4 years, and was buried at Winchester. He had no children.

EDGAR, at the age of 16, succeeded his brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, in 959, and

again at Bath, in 972. He expelled married priests, and gave the guidance of his affairs to Archbishop Dunstan. Among other laws, he enacted one to suppress excessive drinking, ordaining a size by pins in the cup, with penalties to any who should presume to drink deeper than the mark; and imposed on the Princes of Wales a tribute of wolves heads, that for three years amounted to 300 each year, which extirpated them, when the tribute ceased. He obliged 8 tributary princes to row him in a barge on the river Dee, in 961. So great was his naval power, as to employ 3600 ships, to secure the coast from pirates. He reigned in peace above 16 years, died July 8, 973, in the 37th year of his age, and was buried at Glastonbury. He had one son by his first Queen, and two by his second.

EDWARD, surnamed the Martyr, his eldest son, succeeded him, being but 16 years of age, was crowned by Dunstan, at Kingston upon Thames, in 973. He was stabbed by the private instructions of his mother-in-law, as he was drinking a cup of wine, when he called to see her and his half-brother, at Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, on May 18, 979, in the 4th year of his reign, and the 20th of his age. He was first buried at Wareham, without any ceremony, but removed three years after, in great pomp, to Shaftesbury.

ETHELRED II. succeeded his half-brother, and was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, on April 14, 979. The Danes, in the second year of his reign, arrived, with 7 ships, upon the coast of Kent, and landed on the isle of Thanet. In 981 they again entered the British seas. In 982 his palace, with great part of London, was destroyed by a great fire, after which succeeded a great mortality. In 989 and 991 the Danes invaded his kingdom, but were restrained from further mischief, by Ethelred paying them 10,000l. to desist and depart. Notwithstanding they then departed, so great an emolument excited them to commence hostilities soon after, and they made frequent invasions, in 993, 995, 996, 998, and 999,

receiving at one payment about 16,000*l.* raised by a land-tax called Danegelt; and the Danes grew so imperious as to acquire the title of Lord-Danes, which induced Ethelred to order a general massacre of the Danes on Nov. 13, 1002. This exasperated the Danes, and excited them to revenge their countrymen's deaths; for which purpose Swain landed on the coast of Devon in 1003, and on the coast of Norfolk the year following, when he destroyed the city of Norwich and the town of Thetford; nor did he quit the kingdom till Ethelred had paid him 36,000*l.* which he, the year following, demanded as an annual tribute. To enforce the payment of this demand, he sent a fleet, to oppose which, in 1007, Ethelred fitted out a fleet much larger than any ever possessed by his predecessors; but, by the dissensions of the nobility, was rendered useless; and the Danes pillaged Kent, and secured their winter-quarters in the isle of Thanet. In the spring of 1008, they subdued great part of the kingdom, pillaging wherever they went. To stop their progress, it was agreed to pay the Danes 48,000*l.* to quit the kingdom, 1012. Soon after Swain entered the Humber again, threatening desolation, which so intimidated Ethelred, that he retired to the isle of Wight, and sent his sons, with their mother Emma, into Normandy, to her brother, and Swain took possession of the whole kingdom, 1013. SWAIN proclaimed King of England in 1014, and no person disputed his title. His first act of sovereignty was laying on the people an insupportable tax, which he did not live to see enforced. He died Feb. 3, 1014, at Thetford, in Norfolk.

CANUTE, his son, was proclaimed March, 1014, and endeavoured to gain the affections of his English subjects, but without success.

ETHELRED returned at the invitation of his subjects, and Canute left England. This calm was short; for Canute returned, with a fleet of 200 sail, and landed at Sandwich, which occasioned Ethelred to retire to the north; but, by evading a battle with the Danes, he lost the affections of his subjects, and retiring to

London, he expired, after a reign of 37 years, 1016. By his first Queen he had six sons and four daughters, and by his second two sons.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, his son, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, April, 1016; but, by a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Southampton. In June following, they both took the field. Canute totally routed Edmund at Ashdown, in Essex; after which he met Canute in the isle of Alderney, in the Severn, where a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. Edmund did not survive above a month after, being murdered at Oxford, before he had reigned a year. He left two sons and two daughters; from one of which daughters James I. of England descended, and from him George III. *Vide* his Genealogy. After Edmund's death

CANUTE was re-established, and reigned alone, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took possession of the crown, 1028; died at Shaftesbury, 1036; was buried at Winchester.

HAROLD I. his son, began his reign, 1036; died, Apr. 14, 1039, and was succeeded by his younger brother, **HARDICANUTE**, King of Denmark, who began his reign in England, 1039; died at Lambeth, 1041; was buried at New Winchester, and succeeded by a son of his Queen, Emma, by her first husband.

EDWARD the Confessor was born at Islip, in Oxfordshire, began his reign, 1041, in the 40th year of his age. He was crowned at Winchester, 1042; married Editha, daughter of Godwin of Kent, 1043; remitted the tax of Danegelt, and was the first King of England that touched for the king's-evil, 1058; died, Jan. 5, 1066, aged 65; was buried in Westminster-abbey, which he rebuilt, where his bones were enshrined in gold set with jewels, 1206. Emma, his mother, died, 1052. He was succeeded by

HAROLD II. who began in 1066; defeated his brother Tostig, and the King of Norway, who invaded his

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dominions, at Stamford, Sept. 25, 1066; was killed by the Normans, at Hastings, Oct. 14 following.

WILLIAM I. Duke of Normandy, paid a visit to Edward the Confessor in England, 1051; betrothed his daughter to Harold II. 1058; made a claim of the crown of England, 1066; invaded England, landing at Pevensey, in Sussex, the same year; defeated the English troops at Hastings, Oct. 14 following, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 29, 1066; invaded Scotland, 1072; subverted the English constitution, 1074; refused to swear fealty to the Pope for the crown of England; wounded by his son, Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; invaded France, 1086; soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture; he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087; was buried at Caen, and succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son Robert, and in England by his second son,

WILLIAM II. crowned at Westminster, Sept. 27, 1087; invaded Normandy with success, 1090; killed by accident, as he was hunting in the New Forest, by Sir Walter Tyrrel, August, 1100, aged 40; was buried at Winchester, and succeeded by his brother,

HENRY I. crowned, Aug. 5, 1100; made peace with his brother, Robert, 1101; invaded Normandy, 1105; attacked by Robert, whom he defeated, and took prisoner, 1107, and sent to England; betrothed his daughter Maude to the Emperor of Germany, 1109; challenged by Lewis of France, 1117; his eldest son, and two others of his children, shipwrecked and lost, with 180 of his nobility, in coming from Normandy, 1120; in quiet possession of Normandy, 1129; surfeited himself with eating lampreys, at Lyons, near Rouen, in Normandy, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; his body was brought over to England, and buried at Reading. He was succeeded by his nephew, Stephen, third son of his sister Adela, by the Earl of Blois.

MAUDE, daughter of Henry I. married to Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, 1109; had the English nobi-

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lity swear fealty to her, 1126; married the Earl of Anjou, 1130; set aside from the English succession, 1136; landed in England, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but soon after defeated at Winchester, 1141; escaped to Gloucester on a bier; fled from a window of Oxford castle, by a rope, in the winter of 1142; retired to France, 1147; returned to England, concluded a peace with Stephen, 1153; and died abroad, Sept. 10, 1167.

STEPHEN crowned, Dec. 2, 1135; defeated and taken prisoner at Lincoln, by the Earl of Gloucester, Maude's brother, Feb. 1141, and put in irons at Bristol prison, but released, on an exchange of prisoners, for the Earl of Gloucester, who was taken at Winchester; made peace with Henry, Maude's son, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feversham, and succeeded by Henry, Duke of Normandy, son of Maude.

MATILDA, Stephen's Queen, was crowned on Easter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham-castle, Essex, and was buried in a monastery at Feversham.

HENRY II. grandson of Henry I. began his reign in 1154; arrived in England, Dec. 8, and was, with his Queen, Eleanor, crowned at London the 10th of the same month; crowned at Lincoln, 1158; again at Worcester, 1159; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; had his son Henry crowned King of England, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172; did penance at Becket's tomb, July 8, 1174; took the King of Scotland prisoner, and obliged him to give up the independency of his crown, 1175; named his son John King of Ireland, 1176; had, the same year, an amour with Rosamond, and Alice of France; lost his eldest son, Henry, June 11, 1183; had his son Jeffery trodden under foot, and killed at Paris, 1186; made a convention with Philip of France, to go to the holy war, 1188; died with grief at the altar, cursing his sons, July 6, 1189, aged 61, and was succeeded by his son Richard.

ELEANOR, Queen to King Henry II. died, 1204.

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RICHARD I. was born at Oxford, 1157; crowned at London, Sept. 3, 1189; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the King of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, 1191; taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the Duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192; ransomed for 40,000*l.* and set at liberty, 1193; returned to England, March 20 following; wounded with an arrow at Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, and died, April 6, 1199.

JOHN, the youngest son of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1166; was crowned, May 27, 1199; divorced his wife Avisa, and married Isabella, daughter of the Count of Angoulême; went to Paris, 1200; besieged the castle of Mirabel, and took his nephew, Arthur, prisoner, Aug. 1202, whom he murdered; the same year he was expelled the French provinces, and re-crowned in England; imprisoned his Queen, 1208; banished all the clergy in his dominions, 1208; was excommunicated, 1209; landed in Ireland, June 8, 1210; surrendered his crown to Pandolf, the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213; absolved, July 20 following; lost his treasure and baggage, in passing the marshes of Lynn, 1216; died at Newark, Oct. 18, and was buried at Worcester, 1216; and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY III. was born, Oct. 1, 1207; and crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216; done homage to by Alexander, King of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Westminster, after Christmas, 1219; married Eleanor, daughter of the Count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236; pledged his crown, plate, and jewels, for money, when he married his daughter Margaret to the King of Scots, 1252; obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; shut himself up in the Tower, for fear of his nobles, 1261; taken prisoner at Lewes, May 14, 1264; wounded at the battle of Evesham, 1265; died with age at St. Ed.

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mundsbury, Nov. 16, 1272; and was succeeded by his son Edward.

ELEANOR, Henry III.'s Queen, died in a monastery at Ambersbury, where she had retired about 1292.

EDWARD I. was born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, Princess of Castile, 1253; succeeded to the crown, Nov. 16, 1272; wounded in the Holy-land with a poisoned dagger, but recovered, and landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Westminster, Aug. 19 following, with his Queen; went to France, and did homage to the French King, 1279; reduced the Welch princes, 1283; went to France in the summer, 1286; returned, Aug. 1289; Eleanor, his Queen, died of a fever, on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby in Lincolnshire, 1290, and was conveyed to Westminster, and elegant stone-crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested; married Margaret, sister to the King of France, Sept. 12, 1299; conquered Scotland, 1299, and brought to England their coronation chair, &c. died of a flux at Burgh upon the Sands, in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by his 4th son,

EDWARD II. born at Caernarvon, in Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the first King of England's eldest son that had the title of Prince of Wales. He ascended the throne July 7, 1307; married Isabel, daughter of the French King, 1308; obliged by the barons to sign a commission, by which he vested the government of the kingdom in 21 persons, March 16, 1310; went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne, Dec. 13, 1313; dethroned Jan. 13, 1327; was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward III.; was murdered at Berkeley-castle, Sept. 21 following, and buried at Gloucester.

EDWARD III. born at Windsor, Nov. 15, 1312; succeeded to the crown, Jan. 13, 1327; crowned at Westminster, Feb. 1 following; married Philippa, daughter of the Earl of Hainault, Jan. 24, 1326; claimed the crown of France, 1329; the Scots defeated at Halidown, 1333; invaded France, and pawned his crown and jewels for 50,000 florins, 1340; quartered the arms of England and France, 1341;

the first distinction between Lords and Commons, 1342; defeated the French at Cressy, 30,000 slain, with whom was the King of Bohemia, 1346; the Queen took the King of Scotland prisoner, and 20,000 Scots slain, the same year; Calais besieged and taken, and St. Stephen's chapel, now the House of Commons, built, 1347; instituted the order of the Garter, 1349; the French defeated at Poitiers, their King and Prince taken, and the King of Navarre imprisoned, 1356; the King of Scotland ransomed for 100,000*l.* 1357; the King of France ransomed for 300,000*l.* 1359; four Kings entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364; Philippa, his Queen, died at Windsor. Aug. 1369, and was buried at Westminster. He died at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. son to

EDWARD the Black Prince, who was born June 15, 1330; brought the K. of France prisoner to England from the battle of Poitiers, May 14, 1357; went to Castile, 1367; died of a consumption, June 8, 1376.

JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster fourth son of Edward III, born 1340, married Blanch, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, 1359, by whom he became possessed of that dukedom and title; she died 1369, and, in 1372, he married the daughter of the King of Castile and Leon, and took that title. In 1396, he married a third wife, Catherine Swinford. He died 1399, and was buried in St. Paul's, London.

RICHARD II. born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; had two royal godfathers, the Kings of Navarre and Majorca; made guardian of the kingdom, Aug. 30, 1372; created Prince of Wales, 1376; succeeded his grandfather Edward III. June 21 following, when not 7 years old; the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, 1378; married Anne, sister to the Emperor of Germany and King of Bohemia, Jan. 1382, who died without issue at Shene, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, Aug. 3, 1394; married Isabella, daughter to the King of France, 1396. He was taken prisoner by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, his cousin, and

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sent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; resigned his crown Sept. 28 following, and was succeeded by Henry IV. Richard was murdered in Pomfret-castle, Jan. 1400, and buried at Langley, but removed to Westminster. THOMAS, Duke of Gloucester, uncle to Richard II. was smothered, Feb. 28, 1397.

HENRY IV. Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edward III. born, 1367; married the daughter of the Earl of Hertford, who died 1394, before he obtained the crown; fought with the Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and banished; returned to England in arms against Richard II. who resigned him his crown, and Henry was crowned Oct. 13, 1399, when he instituted the order of the Bath, and created 47 knights; conspired against, Jan. 1400; defeated by the Welch, 1402; married a second Queen, Joan of Navarre, widow of the Duke of Brittany, 1403; she was crowned with great magnificence the 26th of Jan. following, and died in 1437; in 1403, began the rebellion of the Percies, suppressed July following. He died of an apoplexy in Westminster, March 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and succeeded by

HENRY V. who was born in 1388, and, when Prince of Wales, was committed to prison for affronting one of the judges, 1412; crowned at Westminster Apr. 9, 1413; claimed the crown of France, 1414; gained the victory of Agincourt, Oct. 24, the same year. The Emperor Sigismund paid a visit to Henry, and was installed knight of the Garter, 1416; invaded Normandy with an army of 26,600 men, 1417; declared regent, and married Catherine of France, June 3, 1420; she was crowned at Westminster the Feb. following; out-lived Henry, married afterwards to Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII. Pledged his regalia for 20,000l. 1421; died of a fistula at Rouen, Aug. 31, 1422, aged 33, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

HENRY VI. born at Windsor, Dec. 6, 1421; ascended the throne, Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed King of France the same year; crowned at Westminster, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430;

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married to Margaret, daughter of France, April 12, 1445; Jack Cade's insurrection, 1446; Henry taken prisoner at St. Alban's, 1455; but regained his liberty, 1461; and deposed, March 5 following, by his fourth cousin, Edward IV. fled into Scotland, and taken prisoner in Lancashire, 1463; restored to his throne, 1470; taken prisoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; Queen Margaret and her son taken prisoner at Tewkesbury, by Edward, May 4; the Prince killed at Tewkesbury, May 21, and Henry died the same day, aged 49.

HUMPHRY, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV. was strangled by the order of his nephew, and buried at St. Alban's, 1447.

EDWARD IV. born at Rouen, April 29, 1443; elected King, March 5, 1461; and, before his coronation, was obliged to take the field, and fought the battle of Towton, when 35,781 fell, and not one prisoner taken but the Earl of Devonshire, March 13; was crowned at Westminster, June 28, 1461; sat publicly with the judges in Westminster, 1464; married Lady Elizabeth Grey, widow of Sir John Grey, of Groby, May 1, 1464, who was crowned the 26th following. Edward taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, in Yorkshire, from whence he was brought to London, with his legs tied under the horse's belly, 1467; escaped, and was expelled the kingdom, 1470; returned, March 25, 1471, and restored; died of an plague at Westminster, April 9, 1483; and was buried at Windsor. He was succeeded by

EDWARD V. born Nov. 4, 1470; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; deposed, June 20 following, and, with the Duke of York, his brother, smothered in the Tower soon after.

RICHARD III. Duke of Gloucester, brother to Edward IV. took Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. prisoner at Tewkesbury, and helped to murder him in cold blood (whose widow he afterwards married), 1471; drowned the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1478; made protector of England, 1483; elected King, June 20, and

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crowned July 6 following ; ditto at York, Sept. 8 ; slain in battle, at Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485, aged 32, having reigned 2 years and 2 months. He was buried at Leicester, and succeeded by

HENRY VII. born 1455 ; landed at Milford-haven, 1485 ; defeated Richard III. in Bosworth field, and elected King, 1485 ; crowned Oct. 30, 1485 ; married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Jan. 18, 1486 ; and crowned Queen the Nov. following ; defeated Lambert Symnel, the impostor, June 16, 1487 ; received of the French King, as a compromise for the claim on the crown, 186,250l besides 25,000 crowns yearly, 1492 ; Prince Arthur, his eldest son, died, April 2, 1502 ; Queen Elizabeth died in childbed, Feb. 11 following, and was buried at Westminster ; married his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland, 1504 ; died of a consumption at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51, and was succeeded by

HENRY VIII. born June 28, 1491 ; married Catherine, Infanta of Spain, widow of his brother Arthur, June 3, 1509 ; crowned June 24 following ; received the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521 ; stiled Head of the Church, 1531 ; divorced Queen Catherine, and married Anne Bulleyne, May 23, 1533 ; Anne crowned, June 1, 1533 ; excommunicated by Pope Paul, Aug. 30, 1535 ; Catherine, his first Queen, died at Kimbolton, Jan. 1536, aged 50 ; put Anne, his second Queen, to death, and married Jane Seymour, May 20, 1536 ; Jane, his third wife, died in childbed, Oct. 12, 1537 ; married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540 ; divorced her, July 10, 1540 ; dissolved the religious foundations in England, 1540 ; married Catherine Howard, his fifth wife, Aug. 8 following ; and beheaded her on Tower-hill, with Lady Rochford, Feb. 12, 1542 ; married Catherine Parr, his sixth wife, July 12, 1543. He died of a fever and an ulcerated leg, at Westminster, Jan. 28, 1547, was buried at Windsor, and was succeeded by

EDWARD VI. born Oct. 12, 1537 ; crowned, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1547 ; died of a consumption at Greenwich,

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July 6, 1553, and was succeeded, agreeable to his will, by his cousin

JANE GRAY, proclaimed Queen, July 9; deposed soon after, and sent to the Tower, where she, with Lord Dudley, her husband, and her father, were beheaded, Feb. 12, 1554, aged 17, and succeeded by **MARY**, born 1516; proclaimed, July 19, 1553, and crowned Sept. 30 following; married Philip of Spain, Jan. 19, 1554; died of a dropsy, Nov. 17, 1558, and was succeeded by

ELIZABETH, born Sept. 7, 1533; sent prisoner to the Tower, 1554; began to reign Nov. 17, 1558; crowned at Westminster, Jan. 15, 1559; Mary of Scots fled to England, May 16, 1568, and imprisoned in Tutbury-castle, Jan. 1569; Elizabeth relieved the Protestants in the Netherlands with above 200,000 crowns, besides stores, 1569; a marriage proposed to the Queen by the Duke of Alençon, and rejected, 1573; again, 1582; beheaded Mary of Scots, at Fotheringhay-castle, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 8, 1587, aged 44; the Spanish armada destroyed, 1588; Tyrone's rebellion in Ireland, 1598; Essex, the Queen's favourite, beheaded, 1600; the Queen died at Richmond, March 24, 1603, and was succeeded by the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, then James VI. of Scotland.

JAMES I. born at Edinburgh, June 19 1566; was crowned King of Scotland, Aug. 1567; married the Princess of Denmark, 1589; succeeded to the crown of England, March 24, 1603; first stiled King of Great Britain, 1605; arrived at London, May 7 following; lost his eldest son, Henry, Prince of Wales, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18; married his daughter, Elizabeth, to the Prince Palatine of the Rhine, 1612, from whom his present Majesty, George III. is descended; went to Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned, Sept. 14, 1617; lost his Queen, March 3, 1619; died of an ague, March 27, 1625, and was succeeded by **CHARLES I.** born, 1600; reached Madrid to fetch a wife, March 7, 1623; succeeded to the crown, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of France,

the same year; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, 1633; went to Scotland, Aug. 1641; returned, Nov. 25 following; went to the House of Commons, and demanded the five members, 1641-2; retired to York, March, 1642; raised his standard at Nottingham, Aug. 25 following; travelled in the disguise of a servant, and put himself into the hands of the Scots at Newark, May 5, 1646; sold by the Scots for 200,000*l.* Aug. 8 following; seized by Joice, at Holmby, June 3, 1647; escaped from Hampton-Court, and retreated to the Isle of Wight, July 29, 1648; close confined in Hurst-Castle, Dec. 1 following; removed to Windsor-castle, Dec. 23, to St. James's house, Jan. 19, 1649; brought to trial the next day, condemned the 27th, beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. His Queen, Henrietta, died in France, Aug. 10, 1669.

OLIVER CROMWELL, born at Huntingdon, Apr. 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made Protector for life, Dec. 12, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, Oct. 1654; elected King, but refused the title, May 8, 1657; died at Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1658.

RICHARD CROMWELL proclaimed Protector, Sept. 3, 1658; deposed, April 22, 1659; died, July 12, 1712, aged 89.

CHARLES II. born, May 29, 1630; escaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; landed in Scotland, 1650; crowned at Scone, Jan. 1, 1651; defeated at the battle of Worcester, 1651; landed at Torbay, May 29, 1660, and restored to his throne; crowned, Apr. 13, 1661; married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; accepted the city freedom, Dec. 18, 1674; died, Feb. 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, and was succeeded by his brother James. Catherine, his Queen, died, Dec. 21, 1705.

JAMES II. born, Oct. 30, 1633; married Anne Hyde, Sept. 1660, who died 1671; married the Princess of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; succeeded to the throne,

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Feb. 6, 1685; Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. landed in England, June 11, 1685; proclaimed King at Taunton, in Somersetshire, June 20 following; defeated, near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15 following, aged 35; James's Queen had a son born, June 10, 1688; fled from his palace, Dec. 12, 1688; was seized soon after at Feverham, and brought back to Whitehall; left England, Dec. 23 following; landed at Kinsale, in Ireland, March 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Aug. 6, 1701.

WILLIAM III. Prince of Orange, born, Nov. 4, 1650; created Stadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the Princess Mary of England, Nov. 4, 1677; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 4, 1688; declared King of England, Feb. 13, 1689; crowned, with his Queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690; plot laid for assassinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died, March 8, aged 51, was buried April 12 following, and left his sister-in-law, Anne, his successor to the crown.

MARY, William's Queen, born, April 30, 1662; proclaimed, with her husband, Queen Regent of England, Feb. 13, 1689; died of the small-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, aged 32, and was buried at Westminster.

ANNE, born, Feb. 6, 1665; married to Prince George, of Denmark, 1683, by whom she had 13 children, all of whom died young; she came to the crown, March 8, 1702; crowned, April 23 following; lost her son, George, Duke of Gloucester, by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; lost her husband, who died of an asthma and dropsy, Oct. 28, 1708, aged 55; the Queen died, Aug. 1, 1714, aged 49, was buried at Westminster, and succeeded by

GEORGE I. Elector of Hanover, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, born, May 28, 1660; created Duke of Cambridge, &c. Oct. 5, 1706; Princess Sophia, his wife, mother of George II. died, June 8, 1714, aged 83; proclaimed, Aug. 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18 following; died in his journey

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to Hanover, at Osnaburgh, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic disorder, aged 67, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE II. born, Oct. 30, 1683; created Prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714; married the Princess Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1704; ascended the throne, June 11, 1727; lost his Queen, of a mortification in her bowels, Nov. 30, 1737, aged 54; suppressed a rebellion, 1745; died suddenly at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, aged 77, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.

FREDERICK-LEWIS, Prince of Wales, son of Geo. II. born, Jan. 20, 1706; arrived in England, Dec. 1729; married Augusta, a Princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 27, 1739; forbid the court the year following; died, March 30, 1751, aged 43. His Princess died of a consumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.

GEORGE III. eldest son of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was born, June 4, 1738; created Prince of Wales, 1752; succeeded his grandfather, Oct. 25, 1760; proclaimed the next day; married Charlotte-Sophia, Princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, Sept. 10, 1761, who was born May 19, 1744; and both were crowned, Sept. 22, 1761. Their issue are,

1. George, Prince of Wales, born, Aug. 12, 1762.
2. Frederick, born Aug. 16, 1763.
3. William-Henry, born, Aug. 21, 1765.
4. Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, born Sept. 29, 1766.
5. Edward, born Nov. 2, 1767.
6. Sophia-Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768.
7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770.
8. Ernest-Augustus, born June 5, 1771.
9. Augustus-Frederick, born Jan. 27, 1773.
10. Adolphus-Frederick, born Feb. 24, 1774.

Brothers and Sisters to his Majesty.

1. Princess Augusta, born Aug. 11, 1737; married the Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, Jan. 16, 1764.
2. Prince William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married the Countess-dowager of

Waldegrave, by whom he has a daughter, born May 29, 1773.

3. Prince Henry-Frédéric, Duke of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745; married the widow of ——— Hor-
ton, Esq; a daughter of Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham.

4. Princess Caroline-Matilda, born July 22, 1751; married, Oct. 1, 1766, to Christian VII. King of Den-
mark, who was born, Jan. 29, 1749; divorced, 1772,
and retired to Germany.

The remaining issue of George II. by Queen Caroline,
is Princess Amelia Sophia, born June 10, 1711.

A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT of the Descent
of GEORGE III. from EGBERT, the First King
of England.

EGBERT, of the Saxon race, first King of Eng-
land, crowned A. D. 819; died, 838; was succeeded
by his son, Ethelwolf, crowned, 838; died, 857;
whose eldest son, Ethelbald, was crowned, 857; died,
859; who was succeeded by his three brothers, the
youngest of whom was Alfred, crowned 872; died 900;
whose daughter, Elfrida, married Baldwin II. Count
of Flanders, from whom descended, in a direct line,
Matilda, of Brunswick, who married William, Duke
of Normandy, the Conqueror of England. After Al-
fred died, the crown descended to Edward the Elder,
son of Ethelbald, before mentioned, who was crowned
900; died 925, and was succeeded by Athelstan, his
eldest son, who died without issue, and the crown de-
scended to his brother, Edmund in 941; whose sister,
Thyra, married Gormo III. King of Denmark, from
whom descended Canute I. who was King of England
1017; Harold, King of England, 1035; and Canute
II. or Hardicanute, who died 1040. From Canute I.
descended William, Duke of Normandy, Conqueror
of England. Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, died
943, whose son, Edgar, was crowned 959, and, dying
975, was succeeded, in 979, by his son, Ethelred II.

whose daughter was mother of William the Conqueror; Ethelred II. died 1016, and was succeeded by his son, Edmund II. surnamed Ironside, who dying in 1017, his son, Edward, was driven into exile, where he had two children, Edward Atheling, who died without issue, and Margaret, sole heiress to the crown of England, set aside by the Conquest, married Malcolm III. King of Scotland, whose daughter, Maud, in 1101, was married to Henry I. son of William, Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror of England; which Henry succeeded his brother in England, 1100, and died in 1135; whose daughter, Maud, was married to Henry V. Emperor of Germany, and, in 1154, her son, Henry II. was crowned King of England, and, dying in 1189, left two sons, and a daughter named Matilda, or Maud, married to Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunswick, from whom Ernestus Augustus, Elector of Hanover, was lineally descended, who married the daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. King of England, and the Vith of that name of Scotland, who was descended from Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I. as before shewn. John, sixth son of Henry II. was crowned 1193, died 1216; and was succeeded by his son, Henry III. 1216, who, dying in 1272, was succeeded by his son, Edward I. 1272, who died 1307; was succeeded by Edward II. 1307, who died 1327, and his son, Edward III. succeeded him, in 1327, who dying in 1377, was succeeded by his grandson, Richard II. Henry IV. succeeded, in 1399, whose son, Henry V. died in 1422, and his son, Henry VI. deposed in 1461. Edward IV. descended from the fifth son of Edward III. mounted the throne, and died 1482, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry VII. descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. by which marriage the families were again united; Henry VII. was crowned, 1485, and, dying in 1509, left three children, a son and two daughters; the youngest daughter, Margaret, married James IV. King of Scotland, who was, 1513, succeeded in that kingdom by his son, James V. whose daughter, Mary, was mother of James VI. of Scotland, and the first of that name in

England; whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Frederick, King of Bohemia; by whom she had a daughter named Sophia, that married Ernestus, Elector of Hanover, whose fourth child and only daughter was married to Frederick, first King of Prussia, and whose eldest son became King of England, on the death of Queen Anne, by the name of George I. born 1660, crowned 1714, and, dying 1727, left two children, the youngest a daughter, mother of the present King of Prussia, who died 1757; and a son, who succeeded as Elector of Hanover and King of England, by the name of George II. who died in October 1760; whose eldest daughter, Anne, married the late Prince of Orange, and died 1759; his second daughter, Amelia-Sophia-Eleanor, is still living; his third daughter, Elizabeth-Caroline, died unmarried 1758; his fourth daughter, Mary, married the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, died 1771; and his youngest daughter, Louisa, married the King of Denmark, and was mother of the present King; his second son, George-William, died 1718; his youngest son, William, Duke of Cumberland, died 1765; and his eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died before his father, in 1751, married Augusta, daughter of Frederick II. Prince of Saxe-Gotha, by whom he left nine children; the eldest daughter and first child, Augusta, in 1764, married the hereditary Prince of Brunswick; the second daughter, Elizabeth-Caroline, died 1759; the third daughter, Louisa-Anne, died 1768, also unmarried; and the fourth daughter, and posthumous child, married Christian VII. the present King of Denmark; the second son, Edward-Augustus, Duke of York, died 1769; the third son, William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and the fourth son, Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, are now living. Frederick-William, the youngest son, died Dec. 29, 1765, aged 16.

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S C O T L A N D.

THIS nation has as great pretensions to antiquity as any in Europe, having, according to their historians, possessed that kingdom for above 2000 years, without ever being entirely conquered; though they have been subdued at certain periods by the Romans and English, and in a great measure over-run by the Danes. They boast a line of 115 Kings, who can all of them deduce their pedigree from Fergus I. who was sent by the people of Ireland, and came into Scotland about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, viz. 330 years before Christ. As to the origin of the Scots there are various opinions, and the historians, who contend for their great antiquity, say they came from Spain. Those are opposed by others, who, in general, suppose them to be a remainder of the Britons, who fled from the Roman servitude. However, we shall begin with Metellanus, the 17th King of Scotland, in the 2d year of whose reign Jesus Christ was born; he died in 29, and was succeeded by Caractacus.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Caractacus	29	Nathalocus	250
Corbred I.	49	Findolus	262
Dardanus	67	Donald II.	273
Corbred II.	77	Donald III.	274
Lustatus	106	Crathilanthus	286
Mogaldus	109	Fincormachus	310
Conarus	150	Romachus	357
Ethodius I.	159	Angustianus	360
Satrael	192	Ethelmachus	361
Donald I.	196	Eugenius I.	364
Ethodius II.	217	Fergus II.	422
Achiro	238	Eugenius II.	440

90 KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Dongard —————	461	Constantin III. —	904
Constantin I. ———	465	Malcolm I. ———	943
Congale I. ———	482	Indulphus ———	958
Goranus ———	501	Duphus ———	968
Eugenius III. ———	535	Cullenus ———	973
Congale II. ———	568	Kenet III. ———	978
Chinaule <i>or</i> } ———	572	Constantin IV. —	994
Cumatillus }		Grimus ———	995
Aidan ———	580	Malcolm II. ———	1003
Kenet ———	604	Duncan <i>or</i> Donald VII.	1033
Eugenius IV. ———	605	Macbeth ———	1040
Ferchard I. ———	620	Malcolm III. ———	1057
Donald IV. ———	632	Donald VIII. ———	1093
Ferchard II. ———	647	Duncan II. ———	1094
Maldwin ———	668	Edgar ———	1096
Eugenius V. ———	688	Alexander I. ———	1106
Eugenius VI. ———	692	David I. ———	1124
Amberchelet ———	699	Malcolm IV. ———	1153
Eugenius VII. ———	700	William ———	1165
Mordac ———	717	Alexander II. ———	1214
Etsinius ———	730	Alexander III. —	1249
Eugenius VIII. ———	761	<i>Interregnum</i> ———	1285
Fergus III. ———	764	John Baliol ———	1292
Solvatius ———	767	Robert I. ———	1306
Achaius ———	787	David II. <i>and</i> Rich.	1329
Congale III. ———	809	Robert II. ———	1370
Dongal ———	814	John Robert ———	1390
Alpin ———	820	James I. ———	1423
Kenet II. ———	823	James II. ———	1437
Donald V. ———	858	James III. ———	1460
Constantin II. ———	874	James IV. ———	1488
Ethus ———	874	James V. ———	1513
Gregory ———	875	Mary Stuart ———	1542
Donald VI. ———	893	James VI. ———	1567

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, ascended the throne in 1603, and his descendants were the Kings of England also till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

The BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and ISSUE of the
PRINCES of EUROPE, with the Origin,
and First Sovereign, of each Country.

F R A N C E.

THE French Monarchy has subsisted about 1356 years, from the time that the original people left Germany, and crossed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. They have always been governed by Kings, of which they reckon 66 in all, since the first establishment of their monarchy in 418. Their first King was Pharamond; the present King is

LOUIS-AUGUSTUS XVI. King of France and Navarre, born Aug. 23, 1754; married Maria-Antonietta, of Austria, May 16, 1770; succeeded Lewis XV. May 10, 1774.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.

1. L. Stanislaus Xavier, Count de Provence, born Nov. 17, 1755; married Maria-Josepha-Louisa, of Sardinia, May 14, 1771.
2. Charles Philip, Count d'Artois, born Oct. 9, 1757.
3. Maria Adel. Clotilda Xaviera, born Sept. 23, 1759.
4. Eliz. Philippa Maria Helena, born May 3, 1764.

Daughters of the late King now living.

1. Maria Adelaide, Madame of France, Duchess of Lorrain and Bar, born March 23, 1732.
2. Vict. Louisa Maria Theresa, born May 11, 1733.
3. Sophia Philippa Eliz. Justina, born July 27, 1734.
4. Louisa Maria, born July 15, 1737; went into a convent of Carmelites, and took the veil, 1770.

S P A I N.

The several provinces now subject to the crown of Spain were formerly independent kingdoms; and the Phœnicians, who were possessed of a great part of this country, where the first civilizers of this kingdom,

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and the founders of its most ancient cities. Atulph, King of the Goths, began to reign in 415; Ferdinand governed Castile in 1033; Ramirus governed Arragon in 1035; and, in 1598, they were united by Ferdinand, who first assumed the title of Catholic Majesty, and called his kingdom by the name of Spain. The present King is

CHARLES III. born Jan. 20, 1716.

His issue by his late Queen are,

1. Maria Josephia, born July 16, 1744.
2. Maria Louisa, born Nov. 24, 1745; married Aug. 5, 1765, to the Archduke Leopold of Austria, Great Duke of Tuscany.
3. Philip Anthony, Duke of Calabria, born June 13, 1747; declared incapable of succeeding to the throne, on the account of the invincible weakness of his understanding.
4. Charles Anthony, Prince of Asturias, born Nov. 11, 1748; married to Louisa-Maria Theresa, of Parma, Sept 4, 1765.
5. Ferdinand Antonio, King of the two Sicilies, born Dec. 12, 1751; married the Archduchess Mary Caroline Louisa, April 7, 1768.
6. Gabriel Anthony, born May 11, 1752, Grand Prior of Spain.
7. Anthony-Pascall, born Dec. 31, 1755.

P O R T U G A L.

In 713, this kingdom, then called Lusitania, with the rest of Spain, became subject to the Moors; and continued so till subdued by Alphonso, in 1093, who was proclaimed their first King in 1139. The present King is

JOSEPH, born June 6, 1714; married March 31, 1732, to Mary Ann Victoria, Infanta of Spain, born March 31, 1718.

The issue of the King and Queen are,

1. Maria Frances-Isabella, Princess of Brazil, born Dec. 7, 1734; married to her uncle, Don Pedro, 1760, by whom she has issue, 1. Joseph Francis Xavier, Prince

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of Beira, born Aug. 21, 1761; 2. John Maria Joseph Lewis, born May 1767; 3. Mariana Victoria, born Dec. 15, 1768.

2. Anna Frances Antonietta, born Oct. 8, 1736.

3. Maria Benedicta, born July 24, 1746.

Don Pedro Clement, brother to the King, born July 5, 1717, F. R. S. married his niece, the Princess of Brazil, 1760.

DENMARK and NORWAY.

This kingdom is of great antiquity, and had its Kings long before the birth of Christ; but, as their history is very obscure, we can with no certainty mention any before Gormo, in Denmark, who reigned in 714; and Suenon, in Norway, in 998. These two kingdoms were united under Eric IX. in 1412. The crown of this kingdom was elective till 1660, when it was declared hereditary, in favour of Frederick III. The present King is

CHRISTIAN VII. LL. D. and F. R. S. born Jan. 29, 1746; married to Princess Caroline Matilda of England, Nov. 8, 1766; from whom he was divorced, 1772.

Their issue are,

1. Frederick, Prince-Royal, born Jan. 28, 1768.

2. Louisa Augusta, Princess-Royal, born July 7, 1771.

S W E D E N.

This kingdom is the greatest part of what was anciently Scandinavia, was for some time united to the crown of Denmark, and has been a distinct kingdom only since the year 1525. It was formerly elective, till 1525, when it was made hereditary in favour of Gustavus II. The genealogy of the Kings who reigned in the first centuries, and indeed till the year 829, being uncertain, we shall mention Biorn for the first, who reigned 829. The present King is

GUSTAVUS, of Holstein-Gottorp, born Jan. 1746; married Nov. 4, 1766, to the Princess-Royal of Denmark.

Brothers and Sisters to the King.

1. Charles, born Oct. 7, 1748.
2. Frederick Adolphus, born July 18, 1750.
3. Sophia Albertina, born Oct. 1753.

GERMANY.

This sovereignty was a kingdom, and Lewis was the first King in 143; it was erected into an empire in 800, and Charles the Great the first Emperor; first elected King of the Romans, 1056. The present Emp. is

JOSEPH BENEDICT AUGUSTUS, born March 13, 1741; crowned King of the Romans, 1764; married Josephina Maria, of Bavaria, Jan. 23, 1765, who died in 1767; succeeded as Emperor, Aug. 18, 1765.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

1. Mary Anne, born Oct. 6, 1738.
2. Maria Christina Josepha, born May 13, 1742; married April 8, 1766, to Prince Albert of Saxony.
3. Mary Elizabeth, born Aug. 13, 1743.
4. Mary Amelia Josepha, born Feb. 26, 1746; married to the reigning Duke of Parma, June 27, 1769.
5. Peter Leopold, born May 5, 1747; Grand Duke of Tuscany, Governor General of the Milanese, and Colonel of foot in the Russian service; married, Feb. 16, 1764, to the Princess Maria Louisa of Spain.
6. Mary Caroline Louisa, born Aug. 13, 1752; married, April 7, 1768, to the King of the Two Sicilies.
7. Ferdinand Charles Antonine, born June 1, 1754; married to the Princess Maria Beatrice, of Modena.
8. Maria-Antonietta, born Nov. 2, 1755; married to the King of France, 1770.
9. Maximilian Francis, born Dec. 8, 1756; elected co-adjutor to Prince Charles of Lorraine, as grand master of the Teutonic Order, a widower.

Prince Charles Alexander, of Lorraine, brother to the late and uncle to the present Emperor, born Dec. 12, 1712, grand master of the Teutonic Order, a widower.

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Charlotte of Lorrain, born May 17, 1714, sister to the late and aunt to the present Emperor, Abbess of Remiremont, in Lorrain.

The first Duke of Lorrain was Frederick, in 958.

ELECTORS OF GERMANY.

In 1258, Nine Electors were appointed by the Golden Bull to chuse an Emperor; Three Ecclesiastical Electors, called Electoral Highnesses; and Six Secular ones, stiled Most Serene Electoral Highnesses.

ECCLESIASTICAL ELECTORS.

MENTZ. This Archbishop is the chief Ecclesiastical Elector, Arch-chancellor, Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and is stiled Most Eminent, tho' not a Cardinal. The present Archbishop is M. Emeric Joseph, Baron Breidback of Burrisheim, born Nov. 12, 1707; elected Archbishop and Elector, July 5, 1763.

TREVES. This Archbishop is second of the Ecclesiastical Electors, Arch-chancellor, Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. The present Archbishop is Prince Clement of Saxony, son of Augustus III. late King of Poland, born Sept. 28, 1739; commenced Archbishop Feb. 19, 1768; also Bishop of Trefingen and Ausburg, by dispensation from the Pope.

COLOGNE. This Archbishop is the third Ecclesiastical Elector, Grand Chancellor of Italy, Prince and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and is one of the most powerful of the whole empire. The present Archbishop is Maximilian Frederick, Count de Konigsfegg Rothenfells, born May 13, 1708; appointed Archbishop and Elector, April 6, 1761; Bishop of Munster, 1762.

SECULAR ELECTORS.

BOHEMIA. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Emp.-dow. of Germany, born May 13, 1717.

SAXONY. Frederick Augustus Joseph, Duke of Saxony, born Dec. 23, 1750; married, Jan. 17, 1769, to the Princess Amelia Augusta de Deux-Ponts. The Emperor Sigismund, in 1424, gave it to Frederick the Brave, Landgrave of Thuringia, and Margrave of Misnia, in whose family it has continued ever since.

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BRANDENBURG. The present Elector is King of Prussia, and Marquis of Brandenburg. This Elector has seven votes at the diet. He is Arch-chamberlain and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

PALATINE. Charles Theodore, Duke of Newburg Sultzbach, Elector Palatine, born Dec. 11, 1724; married, July 8, 1742, to Mary Elizabeth of Sultzbach, born Jan. 17, 1721. He is Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Protector of the Order of Malta.

BAVARIA. Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, born March 28, 1727; married, July 8, 1747, to Mary Ann, of Saxony, born Aug. 29, 1728. Otto V. was made Duke of Bavaria in 1180. Grand Mastership of the empire was annexed to this electorate in 1623.

HANOVER. George III. King of Great Britain, &c. Duke of Hanover, which duchy was raised to an electorate in 1692, Prince and Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.

SAXE-GOTHA.

ERNEST-LEWIS, Duke, born Jan. 30, 1745; married, March 21, 1769, to Maria Charlotta, of Saxe-Meningen, by whom he has a son, Ernest, born Feb. 27, 1770.

MECKLENBURG.

This House is divided into two branches, viz.

SCHWERIN. Frederick, born Nov. 9, 1717; married, 1746, Louisa Frederica, of Wurtemberg Stutgard, born Feb. 3, 1722.

STRELITZ. Adolphus Frederick IV. Knight of the Garter, born May 5, 1738.

His Brothers and Sisters are,

1. Charles Lewis Frederick, born Oct. 10, 1741; married, Sept. 18, 1768, to Frederica Charlotta Louisa, of Hesse-Darmstadt, by whom he has two daughters.
2. George Augustus, Knight of the Elephant, Governor of Zell, and LL. D. born Aug. 16, 1748.
3. Christiana Sophia Albertina, born Dec. 6, 1735.
4. Charlotte, Queen-consort of England, born May 19, 1747.

POLAND.

This country has been governed by Kings ever since 550, when Lechus I. ruled. This crown is elective, and not hereditary. It is their custom not to inter their dead King till a new one is chosen. Their present King is

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, late Count Poniatowski, F. R. S. born Jan. 17, 1732; elected King of Poland, Sept. 7, crowned Nov. 25, 1764.

PRUSSIA.

This country was anciently inhabited by the Venedi, a powerful nation, whose Kings were descended from Arthirius, the first King of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, who reigned 320 years before Christ. The Borussi, a people inhabiting the Riphæan mountains, vanquished the Venedi, and possessed themselves of this country, which they called Borussia, now by corruption Prussia, which was reduced by the Marian Knights of the Teutonic order, sent hither by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1215. Weary of the extortions of their governors, 1219, they revolted to Jagello, King of Poland; and, in 1457, the garrison sold Marienburg, and other towns, to Casimir IV. of Poland. The Grand Master of the Teutonic order vanquished the Poles, and kept possession till 1701, with the title of Duke of Prussia, when Frederick I. put the crown on his head. The present King is

FREDERICK III. Elector of Brandenburg, Grand Master of the Teutonic order, born Jan. 24, 1712; married June 12, 1733, to Eliz. Christiana, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, born Nov. 8, 1715.

RUSSIA.

The inhabitants of this country were not famous till 864, when they attempted to take Constantinople. They were conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240; governed by Lords, tributary to the Tartars, till 1300. The refusal of the tribute occasioned wars, which terminated with their independency. John Basilowitz was the first Czar, in 1533; Peter the Great the first Emperor, in 1721. Their present Sovereign is

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CATHARINE II. Empress of all the Russias, Princess of Anhalt Zerbst, born March 28, 1729; ascended the throne July 9, 1762, upon the deposing of her husband, Peter III. by whom she has Paul Petrowitz, Great Duke of Russia, born Oct. 1, 1754, who is also Duke of Holstein Gottorp, and married the eldest Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, Oct. 10, 1773.

SARDINIA.

This country has been inhabited by divers nations; but, 1303, it was conquered by the Spaniards, to whom it belonged till 1718, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of King. The first King was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his son, 1730. The present is

VICTOR AME' MARIA, Duke of Savoy, born June 26, 1726; married, April 12, 1750, to Maria Antonietta, of Spain, born Nov. 17, 1729. He came to the crown in 1773.

HOLLAND.

This state was formerly subject to Spain, whose yoke they shook off in 1579, and, by the title of the Seven United Provinces, formed the Republic. Each province has its own laws. William was the first Prince of Orange, in 1579, and first Stadtholder. The present is

WILLIAM V. Prince of Orange and Nassau, born March 8, 1748, hereditary Stadtholder, and Knight of the Garter; married, Oct. 4, 1767, to Princess Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, of Prussia, by whom he has Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, born Nov. 28, 1770, and another Princess, born Feb. 14, 1774.

POPEDOM.

The first Bishop of Rome that assumed the title of Pope was Boniface III. in 704. The present Pope is

CLEMENT XIV. whose name was Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, born at St. Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, Oct. 31, 1705; elected Pope, May 9, 1769. The Sacred College consists of 70 Cardinals, divided into three orders, viz. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

SICILY and NAPLES.

Roger was the first King of Naples, 1102. The present King is

FERDINAND VI. King of the Two Sicilies, third son of his Catholic Majesty, born Jan. 12, 1751; married, April 7, 1768, to the Arch-duchess Mary Caroline Louisa.

TURKEY.

Ottoman was the first Emperor at Constantinople, in 1268. The present Emperor is

ABDUL HAMED, Grand Signor, born Nov. 1719; succeeded to the throne of Turkey, upon the death of his brother the late Sultan, Nov. 29, 1773.

HUNGARY and BOHEMIA.

The government of Bohemia was founded in 550. Attila was the first K. of Hungary, 873; Wartislaus II. first King of Bohemia, 1086; united, by Matthias, in 1612. The present Sovereign is

MARIA THERESA, Empress-dowager of Germany, born May 13, 1717. See the article of Germany.

KINGDOMS, STATES, CITIES, TOWNS,
&c. &c. FOUNDED.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were 6 miles in circuit, 335.

Aquitaine erected into a principality, 1362; re-annexed to the crown of France, 1370.

Argos, the kingdom of, began, 1856 before Christ.

Areopagus first erected at Athens, 1272 before Christ.

Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 1856 before Christ; lasted about 1264 years, ending with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the Medes.

Athens, the kingdom of, began, 1556 before Christ.

Babylon founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Christ.

Balbeck built, 14.

Bavaria, dukedom of, founded, 1180.

100 STATES, &c. FOUNDED:

- Bavaria made an electorate, 1258.
 Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.
 Bourbon crested into a duchy, 1336.
 Bremen and Verden vested in George II, 1732.
 Brittany annexed to the crown of France, 1150.
 Burgundy, the dukedom of, established, 890.
 Cafaria built, after 12 years labour, by Augustus Cæsar, 7 years before Christ.
 Canterbury built, 912 before Christ.
 Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by Queen Dido, 896 before Christ.
 Chichester built by Cissa, 547.
 Colchester built, 125 before Christ.
 Constantinople founded by the Argives, 658 bef. Chr.
 Corinth, kingdom of, established, 1504 before Christ.
 Cork in Ireland built 1170.
 Denmark united to Norway, 1412.
 Dublin built, 1164; its first charter granted, 1173; students admitted to its university, Jan. 1594.
 East Indies settled, 1506; the East India trade of wool, silk, flax, sugar, purple, cinnamon, &c. was continued through Egypt, by the Eastern Empire, till the 9th century, when the Arabians conquered it.
 Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 before Christ, and lasted 1663 years; reduced to a province, 31 aft. Ch.
 England became a kingdom under one sovereign, 809.
 French monarchy established, 419.
 Geneva republic founded, 1512.
 Genoese republic founded, 63 before Christ.
 German empire founded, 800; the Emperor first elected King of the Romans, 1056.
 Gloucester built by Arviragus, 47, in honour of Claudius Cæsar, whose daughter he married.
 Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced, 811.
 Hanover, hitherto but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692.
 Heptarchy in England commenced, 457; ended 809.
 Holland republic founded, 1579.
 Holstein delivered by Russia to the Danes, Nov. 16, 1773.
 Ilium built, 1359 before Christ.

Lombardian Kings began, 73; ended, 771.

London walled, and a palace built, 306; made a bishopric, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by fire, 912, 1077, and 1130; not yet paved, 1090; houses of timber, thatched with straw, but, to prevent fires, ordered to be built with stone, and covered with slates, 1192; but the order not observed; a charter by King John to the Londoners to chuse a Mayor out of their own body annually (this office formerly was for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1208; a Common Hunt first appointed, 1226; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the first Lord Mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433; the Lord Mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined 50l. for kneeling too near the Lord Mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486; the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and, in every respect, very ugly, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the Lord Mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1653; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the Lord Mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; the city remonstrated, on the King's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770; Brass Crosby, Esq. Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the House of Commons, for committing their messenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bankruptcies, 1772.

Lucca republic founded, 100.

Lyons, in France, founded, 43 before Christ.

Macedon, kingdom of, began, 814 before Christ.

102 STATES, &c. FOUNDED.

Madrid built, 936 before Christ.

Man, isle of, governed by its own Kings, from 1065 till 1266; governed by its Lords, from 1403 till 1765, when it was annexed to the crown of England.

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Osnaburg bishopric established, 780.

Ottoman empire began, 1293.

Padua built, 1269 before Christ.

Persian empire founded, 536 before Christ.

Poland established as a sovereignty, 550; the Poles, so late as the 13th century, retained the custom of killing the old men past their labour, and such children as were born imperfect. Dismembered of several districts, 1772.

Portugal, kingdom of, began, 1139.

Prussia erected into a kingdom, 1701.

Ratisbon built, 1187 before Christ.

Roman empire began, 44 before Christ; ended 63 after Christ; began in the West, 74; ended, 92; began in the East, 378; ended 1202.

Rome founded, April 20, 753 before Christ, Romulus the first King. In 31 before Christ, it had 4,000,000 of inhabitants, and was 50 miles in circuit; its yearly revenue was 50,000,000l. sterling.

Russia established as an empire, 1721.

Sandwich built, 957.

Sardinia erected into a kingdom, 1708.

Savoy duchy began, 1000.

Scots, kingdom of, began, 328 before Christ.

Shaftesbury built, 879.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 before Christ.

Smyrna built, 1050 before Christ.

Spain, kingdom of, founded, 414; subject to the Saracens, 713; recovered from them, 1093.

Spain, New, established, 1520.

Stockholm built, 1253.

Sweden, kingdom of, established, 1525.

Swiss Cantons republic founded, 1307.

Troy, the kingdom of, began, 1546 before Christ.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 1493 before Christ.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412.

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

103

Venice republic founded, 421; university ditto, 1592.
 United Provinces established, 1579.
 Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685; divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis-Land, 970; North Wales continued till 1093, when Henry II. subdued them; South Wales till 1282, when Edward I. conquered their last Prince, and created his son Prince of Wales. Powis-Land continued till it was annexed to England by Henry VIII. in 1536.
 Waterford, in Ireland, built, 1162.
 Worcester built, 255.
 York built, 1223 before Christ.

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED.

A Berdeen university founded, 1477-
 Alba Julia, in Transilvania, 1629.
 Altorf, in Bavaria, 1581.
 St. Andrew's, in Scotland, 1411.
 Anjou, 1349; enlarged, 1364.
 Avignon, in France, 1388.
 Basile, 1458.
 Bezançon, in Burgundy, 1540.
 Bononia, 423.
 Bruges, in French Flanders, 1665.
 Caduris, or Quercy, in France, 1320.
 Caen, in Normandy, 1417.
 Cambridge began 626, according to some; others, 915.
 Colen, in Germany, 1389.
 Complutum, in Spain, 1517.
 Conimbria, in Portugal, 1306.
 Constantinople, 425.
 Copenhagen, 1498; enlarged, 1539 and 1569.
 Cracow, in Poland, 700; enlarged, 1402.
 Dillingen, in Swabia, 1564.
 Dola, in Burgundy, 1426.
 Doway, 1562.
 Dresden, 1694.
 Dublin, 1591.

- Edinburgh, founded by James VI.
Erfurt, in Thuringen, enlarged, 1390.
Evora, in Portugal, 1451.
Ferrara, in Italy, 1316.
Florence, in Italy, enlarged, 1438.
Franeker, in Friesland, 1581.
Frankfort on the Oder, 1506.
Friberg, 1460.
Giessen, 1607; united to Marburg, 1626.
Glasgow, in Scotland, 1454.
Granada, in Spain, 1517.
Gripswald, 1547.
Groningen, in Friesland, 1614.
Heidelberg, 1346.
Helmstadt, or Julia, 1576.
Jene, or Sala, in Thuring, 1548.
Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, 1573.
Landisferne, or Durham, 460.
Leyden, in Flanders, 1575.
Leipfic, in Saxony, 1409.
Loveine, 926; enlarged, 1427.
Lyons, 830.
Marpurg, in Hesse, 1527.
Mecklin, in Flanders, 1440.
Mentz, 1482.
Montpelier, 1196.
Munster, 1491.
Naples, 1216.
Northampton, from Cambridge, 1260.
Orleans, 1312.
Oxford, 895.
Paderborne, 1617.
Padua, 1221.
Palenza, 1209; removed to Salamanca, 1249.
Papua, 791; enlarged, 1361.
Paris, 792.
Perusia, 1290.
Pisa, in Italy, 1339; enlarged 1487 and 1542.
Poitiers, 1430.
Prague, 1360.
Ronthlen, in Scaumberg, 1619.

Regmont, Prussia, 1544.
 Rhemes, 1145; enlarged, 1560.
 Rostoc, in Mecklenburg, 1415.
 Salamanca, in Spain, 1404.
 Sena, in Hetruria, 1387.
 Seville, in Spain, 1517.
 Sorbonne, 1253.
 Straßburg, 1538.
 Stamford, from Oxford, 1330.
 Tholouse, 809.
 Toledo, in Spain, 1518.
 Tubing, in Wittenburg, 1477.
 Turin, 1412.
 Valenciens, 1475.
 Venice, 1592.
 Vienna, 1236.
 Wirtzburg, 1402.
 Wittenburg, in Saxony, 1502.

HOSPITALS, CASTLES, COLLEGES, AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

A Berconway castle, Caernarvonshire, built, 1284.
 Adrian built a wall from Newcastle to Carlisle, 121;
 Severus's wall from sea to sea, 208.
 Agricola built a line of forts between the rivers Forth
 and Clyde, 85; repaired by Urbicus, 144, and the
 wall built four yards thick.
 All Souls college, Oxford, founded, 1437.
 Apollo's temple in Delphos built, 434 before Christ.
 Asylum instituted, 1758.
 Babel, tower of, began to be built, 2247 bef. Christ,
 and continued building for 40 years.
 Baliol college, Oxford, founded, 1268.
 Bamborough castle built, 924.
 Bancroft's hospital built, 1731.
 Bank of England house built, 1752; enlarged, 1771.
 Bartholomew's hospital founded by Henry VIII. 1538.
 Beaumaris castle built, 1295.

106 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS, &c.

- Bedford bridge built, 1224.
 Bethlehem and Bridewell hospitals instituted, 1553.
 Blackfriars bridge voted for, 1759; begun, Nov. 19, 1766; finished, 1770, at the expence of 152,840l. to be charged with a toll; toll-houses built, June 26, 1773.
 Bodleian library, Oxford, founded, Nov. 8, 1662.
 Brazen-Nose college, Oxford, founded, 1511.
 British Lying-in hospital instituted, 1749.
 Buckingham-house bought for 21,000l. for the residence of the Queen, 1761.
 Cambridge castle built, 1103.
 Carlisle walls built, 1093.
 Castles built in England to the number of 1100, from the year 1140 to 1154.
 Catharine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
 Charterhouse built, 1349.
 Cheapside cross demolished, May 2, 1643.
 Chelsea bridge built, 1762.
 Chelsea college begun by James I. 1609; completed, 1690.
 Chisbury fort built by Cissa, 547.
 Christ-Church college, Oxford, founded, 1532.
 Christ's college, Cambridge, founded, 1505.
 Christ's hospital founded, 1552.
 Cities first incorporated, 1201.
 Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1326.
 Clarendon printing-house, Oxford, founded, 1711.
 Colchester built, 125 before Christ; castle built, 214.
 Corfe castle, Dorset, built before the conquest.
 Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, founded, 1351.
 Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded, 1516.
 Cottonian library settled for the public, 1701.
 Covent Garden square built, 1633.
 Custom-house, Lond. first built, 1559; present one, 1718.
 Devizes castle built, 1136.
 Domus-Dei house for the Templars founded at Dover, 1240.
 Dublin-castle built, 1220; its university founded, 1591.
 Dunbar built, 1187 before Christ.
 East-India house built, 1726.
 Edystone light-house built, 1696; blown down, 1703; rebuilt, 1705; burnt, 1759; rebuilt, Oct. 1759.

- Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584.
 Eton college built, 1569.
 Excise office, in Broad-street, built, 1772.
 Exeter castle built, about 680.
 Exeter college, Oxford, founded, 1316.
 Fleet-market opened, Sept. 30, 1737.
 Florence bridge built, 1330.
 Fotheringhay castle, in Northamptonshire, built, 1408.
 Foundling hospital incorporated, 1739.
 French Protestants hospital incorporated, 1718.
 Fulham bridge built, 1727.
 St. George's hospital instituted, Oct. 19, 1733.
 Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, founded, 1348.
 Gray's Inn rebuilt, 1687.
 Greenwich hospital instituted, 1694.
 Gresham college founded, 1581; pulled down in 1770,
 and the Excise-office built on the spot.
 Guildhall, London, built, 1410; burnt, 1666; re-
 paired, 1669.
 Guy's hospital built, 1722.
 Hackney-coach office burnt down in Surry-street, 1770;
 removed to Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Henry VIII.'s chapel built, Jan. 18, 1502.
 Herald's college instituted, 1340.
 Hertford college, Oxford, founded, 1740.
 Horse-guards built, 1758.
 St. James's palace built, 1530.
 Jerusalem, temple of, built, 1094 before Christ.
 Jesus college, Cambridge, founded, 1496.
 Jesus college, Oxford, founded, 1571.
 India house built, 1730.
 St. John's college, Cambridge, founded, 1509.
 St. John's college, Oxford, founded, 1557.
 Irish hospitals.—Smith's school incorporated, 1669;
 Bluecoat hospital incorporated, 1670; Royal, near
 Kilmainham, ditto, 1683; Dublin workhouse esta-
 blished, 1728; Charitable infirmary opened, 1728;
 Stevens's hospital incorporated, 1730; St. Patrick's
 founded, 1745; incorporated, 1746; Lying-in hos-
 pital established, 1745; incorporated, 1757; Mer-
 cer's incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's opened,

108 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS, &c.

- 1753; Lock instituted, 1755; Charitable loan ditto, 1757; Venereal opened, 1758; Dublin hospital ditto, 1762.
- King's college, Cambridge, founded, 1441.
- Kenelworth castle built, 1120.
- Kew bridge built, 1759.
- Lambeth chapel founded, 1169.
- Leadenhall built, 1446.
- Leiburn castle, in Kent, built, 1190.
- Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1427.
- Lock hospital instituted, 1746.
- London bridge built of wood, 1068; burnt, 1136; new built with timber, 1163; built with stone, 1209; in general repaired, 1760.
- London dispensary instituted, 1770.
- London hospital instituted, 1740; incorporated, 1758.
- London Lying-in hospital instituted, March 30, 1750.
- London stone, in Cannon-street, first placed there by the Romans, 15 before Christ.
- London wall built, 306.
- London workhouse instituted, 1611.
- St. Luke's hospital instituted, 1751.
- Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded, 1519.
- Magdalen college, Oxford, founded, 1447.
- Magdalen hospital instituted, 1758; house built in St. George's fields, 1772.
- Malmesbury castle built, 1134.
- Mansion-house begun, Oct. 23, 1739; inhabited, 1752.
- Mercers chapel first built, dedicated to St. John, at Acon, 1187.
- Merchant-Taylors school founded, 1568.
- Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1247.
- Mews at Charing-cross built, 1732.
- Middlesex hospital instituted, 1745.
- Moorfields quarters made into walks, 1614; planted, 1736.
- New college, Oxford, founded, 1375.
- New Forest, in Hampshire, made, 1079.
- New River first brought to London from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1614.
- Old-Bailey new sessions-house elegantly built, 1773.
- Oriel college, Oxford, founded, 1337.

Oxford castle built, 1071; new theatre ditto, 1669.

Pantheon at Rome built, 25 before Christ.

Park, St. James's, drained by Henry VIII. 1537; improved, planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, by Charles II. 1668.

St. Paul's, London, built by Ethelbert of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 596; burnt, 964; rebuilt, 1240, having been 150 years building, at a million expence; the steeple fired by lightning, 1443; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631; totally destroyed by fire, 1666; first stone of the present building laid, 1675; finished, 1710.

St. Paul's school founded, 1510.

Pembroke college, Oxford, founded, 1620.

Pembroke hall, Cambridge, founded, 1343.

Peter-house college, Cambridge, founded, 1257.

Pharos of Alexandria built, 282 before Christ.

Physic garden, Oxford, endowed, 1652.

Physicians, college of, founded, 1523.

Picts wall between England and Scotland built, 85 before Christ.

Queen's college, Cambridge, founded, 1448.

Queen's college, Oxford, founded, 1340.

Radclivian library, Oxford, opened, April 13, 1745.

Raine's charity took place, 1758.

Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane, built, 1232.

Roman highways made in Britain, 15 before Christ.

Rome's walls built, and the sewers made, 602; the great circus built, which could contain 150,000 persons, and the temple of Janus, 207. Rome 50 miles in compass, and contained 463,000 men fit to bear arms, 8 years before Christ.

Royal Exchange first built, 1569; titled Royal by Q. Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1571; burnt, 1666; repaired, finished, and opened, Sept. 28, 1769.

Sancta Casa, or the Holy House, at Loretto, pretended to have been brought by angels from Palestine into Illyria, in the pontificate of Nicholas IV. 1291.

Saturn, temple of, built, 407 before Christ.

Savoy palace built, 1245; converted into an hospital, 1509.

Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, founded, 1598.

110 REMARKABLE BUILDINGS, &c.

- Sion college built, 1624.
- Small-pox hospital instituted, Sept. 26, 1746.
- Somerset-house built, 1549.
- Sorbonne founded, 1250.
- St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster (now used for the House of Commons), built, 1115.
- Stonehenge, on Salisbury plain, erected by Aurelius, 270.
- Temple of Jerusalem built by Solomon, 1004 bef. Chr.
- Temple founded by the Knights Templers, 1185; Middle Temple hall rebuilt, 1572; their present church built, 1240.
- Temple-bar built, 1672.
- St. Thomas's hospital founded, 1553.
- Tower of London built, 1080; walled, 1099.
- Trinity college, Cambridge founded, 1546.
- Trinity college, Oxford, founded, 1555.
- Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded, 1350.
- Vatican library founded, 1446.
- Versailles palace finished, 1687.
- University college, Oxford, founded, 872.
- Wadham college, Oxford, founded, 1613.
- Walton bridge erected, 1747.
- Westminster abbey built by Sebert, of Essex, on the spot where had stood a temple of Apollo, 600; repaired, 1065; rebuilt, 1399.
- Westminster bridge begun, 1736; opened, Nov. 17, 1750.
- Westminster hall built, 1098; rebuilt, 1399.
- Westminster infirmary instituted, 1720.
- Westminster lying-in hospital instituted, and the first stone laid, 1765.
- Westminster palace built, 1098; burnt, 1298; again, 1540.
- Westminster school founded, 1070; again, by Queen Elizabeth, 1560.
- Whitehall built by Cardinal Wolsey, 1525; greatly damaged by fire, 1690; consumed, Jan. 5, 1698.
- Winchester college founded, 1387.
- Windsoꝛ castle built by Edward III. 1386; chapel by Edward IV. 1473; terrace by Q. Elizabeth, 1587.
- Worcester college, Oxford, founded, 1713.

SOCIETIES, COMPANIES, OFFICES, &c.
INCORPORATED.

- A**frican company established, 1672.
 American philosophical society instituted, Jan. 2, 1762.
 Amicable society incorporated, 1706.
 Amsterdam bank, similar to that of Venice, erected, 1157.
 Antiquarian society incorporated, Nov. 2, 1751.
 Apothecaries company, London, incorporated, 1617.
 Architecture, academy of, established in France, 1671.
 Armourers company, London, incorporated, 1423.
 Artillery company revived, 1610.
 Artists, society of, London, incorp. Feb. 26, 1765.
 Arts and Sciences, academy of, estab. in France, 1636.
 Arts and Sciences, society of, London, instituted, 1753.
 Bakers company, London, incorporated, 1307.
 Bank of England established, 1693. Bank notes at 13
 and 14 per cent. disc. and 15 and 20; also paid 3 per
 cent. on their notes once in three months, 1697.
 Barber-Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1308.
 Blacksmiths company, London, incorporated, 1577.
 Blackwell-hall Factors comp. Lond. established, 1516.
 Bowyers company, London, incorporated, 1620.
 Brewers company, London, incorporated, 1438.
 Bricklayers company, London, incorporated, 1568.
 British herring fishery incorporated, 1750.
 British linen company erected, 1746.
 British Museum established, 1753.
 Butchers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Capmakers company, London, incorporated, 1650.
 Card-makers company, London, incorporated, 1629.
 Carpenters company, London, incorporated, 1344.
 Charitable corporation office instituted, 1708.
 Chelsea water-works company incorporated, 1722.
 Clement's-Inn society established, 1478.
 Clock-makers company, London, incorporated, 1632.
 Cloth-workers company, London, incorporated, 1482.
 Coach-makers company, London, incorporated, 1677.
 Comb-makers company, London, incorporated, 1650.

- Cooks company, London, incorporated, 1481.
Coopers company, London, incorporated, 1501.
Cordwainers company, London, incorporated, 1410.
Curriers company, London, incorporated, 1605.
Cutlers company, London, incorporated, 1417.
Drapers company, London, incorporated, 1438.
Dyers company, London, incorporated, 1460.
East India company at Embden established, 1750.
East India company established, 1600; their stock then consisting of 72,000l. when they fitted out 4 ships, and, meeting with success, they have continued ever since; India stock sold from 260 to 500 per cent. 1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one re-established, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000l. per annum, for four years, on condition they might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England by government, faithfully to administer the laws there to the company's servants, April 2, 1774.
East-land company incorporated, 1579.
Embroiderers company, London, incorporated, 1591.
English copper office incorporated, 1691.
Excise office formed, 1643.
Fan-makers company, London, incorporated, 1709.
Farriers company, London, incorporated, 1673.
Felt-makers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Fishermens company, London, incorporated, 1687.
Fishmongers company, London, incorporated, 1509.
First-fruits office established, 1543.
Fletchers company, London, incorporated, 1626.
Founders company, London, incorporated, 1614.
Framework-knitters comp. London, incorp. 1664.
Fruiterers company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Furriers company, London, incorporated, 1509.
Gardeners company, London, incorporated, 1616.
Girdlers company, London, incorporated, 1448.
Glass-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1664.
Glaziers company, London, incorporated, 1637.
Glovers company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Gold & Silv. wire-drawers comp. Lond, incorp. 1623.

- Goldsmiths company, London, incorporated, 1327.
 Gray's-Inn society-house built, 1637.
 Grocers company, London, incorporated, 1344.
 Gunsmiths company, London, incorporated, 1638.
 Haberdashers company, London, incorporated, 1407.
 Hackney-coach office established, June 24, 1694.
 Hamburg company began in England, 1269.
 Hand-in-Hand fire-office incorporated, 1696.
 Hatband-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
 Hawkers and Pedlars license-office, 1697.
 Heralds college instituted, 1340.
 Horners company, London, incorporated, 1638.
 Hudson's bay company incorporated, 1670.
 Innholders company, London, incorporated, 1515.
 Joiners company, London, incorporated, 1565.
 Irish working-schools society incorporated, Oct. 1733.
 Ironmongers company, London, incorporated, 1464.
 Lead-office established, 1692.
 Leather-sellers company, London, incorporated, 1442.
 Lincoln's Inn society established, 1310.
 London assurance-office charter granted, 1716.
 London incorporated, and obtained their first charter
 for electing magistrates, 1203.
 Loriners company, London, incorporated, 1488.
 Lyon's Inn society established, 1420.
 Marine society established, 1756; to whom W. Hicks,
 Esq; left 300l. per ann. 1763.
 Masons company, London, incorporated, 1677.
 Mercers company, London, incorporated, 1393.
 Merchant-Tailors company, London, incorp. 1503.
 Mine and Battery company incorporated, 1563.
 Mint office in the Tower established, 1066.
 Mississippi scheme, 1720.
 Musicians company, London, incorporated, 1604.
 Navy-office founded, Dec. 4, 1644.
 Needle-makers company, London, incorporated, 1656.
 New Inn society founded, 1485.
 Painter-stainers company, London, incorporated, 1580.
 Painting, academy of, in London, incorporated, 1768.
 Parish-clerks, London, incorporated, 1232.

- Parliaments began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in King John's reign; the first House of Commons met Jan. 20, 1265; that remarkable for forming the parties of Court and Country, June 16, 1621; a peer elected, and sat as a member of the House of Commons, 1649; the Commons committed a Secretary of State to the Tower, Nov. 18, 1678; their Speaker refused by the King, 1679; bill passed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694; the first British one met, Oct. 24, 1707; act passed for septennial ones, 1716; committed a Lord Mayor and an Alderman of London to the Tower, for having confined a messenger of the House, 1771.
- Patten-makers company, London, incorporated, 1670.
- Penny-post office, established, 1683.
- Pewterers company, London, incorporated, 1474.
- Physicians college incorporated, 1519.
- Pin-makers company, London, incorporated, 1636.
- Plasterers company, London, incorporated, 1500.
- Plumbers company, London, incorporated, 1611.
- Post-office, general, established, Dec. 27, 1660.
- Poulterers company, London, incorporated, 1503.
- Promotion of Christian knowledge, society for the, established, 1699.
- Propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, society for the, incorporated, 1701.
- Propagation of the gospel in New England, society for the, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1671.
- Reformation of manners, society for, formed, 1698.
- Royal Academy established at Nismes, in France, 1682.
- Royal Exchange assurance-office charter granted, 1716.
- Royal Miners company incorporated, 1564.
- Royal Society, London, instituted, Dec. 30, 1662; incorporated, 1663.
- Russia company incorporated, 1555.
- Sadlers company, London, incorporated, 1280.
- Salt office estab. 1994; duties formed, June 15, 1702.
- Salter's company, London, incorporated, 1558.
- Scots corporation began, 1665.
- Scriveners company, London, incorporated, 1616.
- Seamens widows corporation erected, Oct. 13, 1732.

- Secretary of States office began, 1530.
Shipwrights company, London, incorporated, 1610.
Sick and wounded seamens corp. began, June 24, 1747.
Silk-throwsters company, London, incorporated, 1629.
Sion college, London-wall, founded, 1623; incorp. 1664.
Skinners company, London, incorporated, 1327.
Soap-makers company, London, incorporated, 1638.
South-sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble,
1720; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier,
for 10,000l. who had absconded with 100,000l. and
he returned to England, 1743.
Spectacle-makers company, London, incorp. 1630.
Stamp-office established, 1694.
Staples-Inn society established, 1415.
Starch-makers company, London, incorporated, 1622.
Stationers company, London, incorporated, 1556.
Sun-fire office projected, 1706.
Surgeons company, London, incorporated, 1745.
Tallow-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1463.
Temple founded by the Knights Templers, 1185.
Thaves Inn society established, 1519; dissolved, 1768.
Tin-plate-workers company, London, incorp. 1670.
Tobacco-pipe-makers company, London, incorp. 1663.
Trade and Plantation office formed, Nov. 7, 1660.
Trinity House founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515;
incorporated, 1685.
Turkey company incorporated, 1579.
Turners company, London, incorporated, 1604.
Vicuallling office instituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
Vintners company, London, incorporated, 1430.
Union fire-office incorporated, 1714.
Upholders company, London, incorporated, 1627.
Wardrobe, great, in Scotland-yard, established, 1485.
Watermens company, London, incorporated, 1550.
Wax-chandlers company, London, incorporated, 1484.
Weavers company, London, incorporated, 1164.
Welch copper-office incorporated, 1694.
Westminster fire-office established, 1717.
Wheelwrights company, London, incorporated, 1670.
Wine-licenfe office established, 1661.
York-buildings water-works comp. incorporated, 1691.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, COUNCILS,
SACRED WRITINGS, &c. &c.

- A**CTS of the Apostles written, 63.
Adam and Eve created, 4004 before Christ.
Agnus Dei, or "O Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world," &c. first appointed in the Litany, 687.
All Saints festival instituted, 835.
All Souls festival established, 998.
Anathemas first brought into the church, 387.
St. Andrew's festival instituted, 812.
Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 5 years before the vulgar date of the Christian æra.
Anthems first introduced into the church service, 386.
Apparitors first instituted, about 1234.
Appeals to Rome first practised from England, 678.
Articles of religion, 42 published without consent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; 104 drawn up by Archbishop Usher for Ireland, 1615; established, 1634.
Ascension day first commemorated, 68.
Assumption of the Virgin, festival of, instituted, 813.
Athanasian creed said to be wrote, 340.
Beads first used in the Papists devotion, 1093.
Bells introduced into churches, 600; baptised, 1030.
Benefices came into use, about 500.
Bible history ceases, 340 years before Christ; Septuagint version made, 284; first divided into chapters, 1253, viz. in the Old Testament 777, in the New Testament 260, in the Apocrypha 173; in the Old Testament are 23,203 verses; the first English edition was in 1536; the first authorised edition in England was in 1539; the second translation ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, Sept. 1611.
Bishops first in England, 694; first in Denmark, 939.
Burial-places first permitted in cities in England, 742.

Candle-light first introduced into churches, 274.

Canon-law first introduced into England, 1147.

Canonical hours for prayers instituted, 391.

Canonization first introduced by papal authority, 993.

Cardinals first began, 308.

Catechism, a short one, published by the Bishop of Winchester, 1552.

Christian, the term of distinction first given the disciples of Christ at Antioch, 40.

Christianity was propagated in Spain in 36; in Britain, 60, or, as others say, in the 5th century; in Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland, and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Slavonia in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania, and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Slavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 15th century; in Africa, Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in America, Italy, France, Spain, Germany, Poland, Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.

Christmas-day first observed as a festival, 98.

Churches first began to be built, 696; fifty new ones ordered by parliament to be built, 1710.

Church-service changed throughout England, from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1415.

Church-wardens and overseers instituted, 1127.

Church-yards first consecrated, about 317; admitted into cities, 740.

Circumcision instituted, 1897 before Christ, when Abraham was 99, and Ishmael 13 years old.

Commandments given to Moses, 1494 before Christ.

Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer; translated into the Saxon language, 781.

Common-prayer published in English, with the authority of parliament, 1548.

Conception of the virgin, festival of, instituted, 1387.

118 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Confirmation took place, 190.

Consecration of churches instituted, 153.

Copes instituted, 256.

Corpus Christi, the festival of, appointed, 1265.

Councils.—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; the first Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damasus presided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when Pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 553; one called the Milevetan council, 568; the third at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantinople, when Pope Adrian presided, and 103 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercellus, when Pope Leo IX. presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1122; the second Lateran one, when Pope Innocent II. presided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1179; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III. presided, and 1285 fathers attended, 1215; that at Vienna, when Pope Clement V. presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311; one at Constance, when Popes John XXII. and Martin V. presided, 1415; the fifth Lateran one, when Popes Julius III. and Pius IV. presided, against Luther, 1546. There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuscany, 1438; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Auspurg, in Germany, 1548; at Colen, in Germany, 1548; at Trevers, in Germany, 1548; at Colen, in Germany, 1549; at Mentz, in Almalne, 1549; and, at Numantia, in Spain, 1550.

- Creation of the world, Oct. 4004 before Christ.
 Cross of Christ found on Mount Calvary, 326.
 Crusade, the first, 1096.
 Dispensations first granted by the Pope, 1200.
 Epiphany, the feast of, instituted, 813.
 Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, 1638.
 Fasts established, 138.
 First-fruits and tenths first collected in England, 1320;
 granted by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor
 clergy, Feb. 7, 1704.
 Fonts instituted, 167.
 Food, animal, permitted for man's use, 2357 bef. Chr.
 Fools, festival of, at Paris, held Jan. 1, and continued
 for 240 years, in which all sorts of absurdities and
 indecencies were committed, 1198.
 Gloria Patri, the doxology of, first used, 382.
 Godfathers and godmothers first appointed, 153.
 Hallelujah and Amen first introduced by Haggai the
 prophet, 584 before Christ.
 Heretics, thirty, came from Germany to England, to
 propagate their opinions, and were branded in the
 forehead, whipped, and thrust naked into the streets
 in the midst of winter, where, none daring to relieve
 them, they died of hunger and cold, 1160.
 Holy Ghost, descent of, May 24, 34.
 Holy war undertaken, 1096.
 Holy water first used in churches, 120.
 Homilies drawn up by Archbishop Cranmer, 1547.
 Huguenots, Protestants first so called in France, 1560.
 Idolatry first abolished in Kent, 641.
 Image-worship introduced, 715.
 Impostors, two, were crucified, for assuming the cha-
 racter of Christ, and two women for pretending to
 be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen, 1221.
 Indulgences first disposed of for money, 1200.
 Inquisition, court of, began, 1304.
 St. James's epistle wrote, 59.
 St. James, the festival of, instituted, 1089.
 Jeremiah wrote his Lamentations, 610 before Christ.
 JESUS CHRIST was born, Monday, Dec. 25, A. M.
 4004, year of Rome, 752; his baptism by John,

and his first ministry, 30; celebrated the last passover, and instituted the sacrament in its room, on Thursday, April 2; was crucified, April 3. at three o'clock in the afternoon; arose, April 5; ascended, Thursday, May 14 following, in the 33d year of his age.

St. John, the apostle, wrote his Epistles, 92.

St. John, the evangelist, wrote his Revelation, 96; his Gospel, 97; his festival was instituted, 313.

Joshua, book of, written, 1415 before Christ.

Jubilees instituted among the Christians by Pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century, 1300; reduced to every 50 years, and then to every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.

St. Jude wrote his Epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1090.

Kirielyeson brought first into the litany, 960.

Kissing the Pope's foot first practised, 709.

Knee ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

Lent, the feast of, instituted, 140; in Kent, 641.

Lights first used in churches in the day-time, 409.

Litanies first used in churches, 443.

Liturgy first read in Scotland, 1938.

Lollards proscribed by the English parliament, 1406.

St. Luke wrote his Gospel, 55.

St. Mark wrote his Gospel, 44; feast instituted, 1090.

Marriage in Lent forbid, 364; forbid the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226.

St. Martin's festival instituted, 812.

St. Matthew wrote his Gospel, 44.

Monks first associated, 328.

Moravians, the sect of, began, 1743.

Nicene creed made, 325.

Organs first used in churches, 660.

Papal usurpation took place, 607.

Pardons at coronations first granted, 1327.

Parishes first appointed in England, 643.

Passover instituted, Monday, May 4, 1491; celebrated in the new temple, April 18, 515 before Christ.

St. Paul wrote his first Epistle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians, 51; first Epistle to the Thessalonians, 52; second Epistle, 53; second Epistle

to the Corinthians, and that to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, 62; to the Hebrews, 63; first Epistle to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; second Epistle to Timothy, 66; festival instituted, 812.

Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses, written, 1452 before Christ.

Persecution by the Jews, the first, 33; the second, 44. The first general one of the Christians was under Nero, 64; second, under Domitian, 93; third, under Trajan, 107; fourth, under Marcus Aurelius, 164; fifth, under Severus, 202; sixth, under Maximus, 235; seventh, under Decius, 250; eighth, under Valerian, 257; ninth, under Aurelian, 272; tenth, under Dioclesian, 302; eleventh, by the Arians, under Constantius, 337; and the twelfth, under Julian, the Apostate, 361.

St. Peter wrote his first Epistle, 60; his second Epistle, 66; festival instituted, 312.

Peter-pence first granted to the Pope, 720.

Pope, title of, first assumed by the Bishop of Rome, 581; three at one time, 1416; removed their residence to Avignon, 1531; demanded a yearly salary from every cathedral and monastery in Christendom, but refused, 1226; collected the tenths of England, 1227; demand on England refused by parl. 1363.

Praying towards the east first ordained by the Pope, 532.

Predestination established, 470.

Protestants, the name of, began, 1529.

Protestantism tolerated in Germany, 1624; in Bohemia, 1707.

Purification of the Virgin, festival of, appointed, 552.

Purple, the, given the cardinals, by Paul II. 1465.

Reformation began, 1530; completed, 1547.

Registers, parochial, first appointed, 1580.

Religious houses dissolved in England by parl. 1537.

Rosary, or beads, first used in the Romish prayers, 1094.

Sabbatical year, the first, 1451 before Christ.

Sanctuaries instituted, 617.

Saturnalia festivals instituted at Rome, in December, 407 before Christ.

122 RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

Scribes and Pharisees commenced, 31 before Christ.
Septuagint found in a cask, 217.
Simon and Jude, festival of, commenced, 1091.
Singing in churches established, 67.
Solomon wrote his Ecclesiastes, 981 before Christ.
Sponsors first instituted, 130.
Sports allowed on Sundays after service, 1617.
Talmud, the, made, 117 before Christ.
Tenths of church livings first collected in Eng. 1320.
Tithes first granted, 856; established by law by the Lutheran council, 1215.
Transfiguration, festival of, first observed, 700.
Transubstantiation opposed by the English church, about 1000.
Trinity, the word first applied to the persons of the Godhead, 150; festival instituted, 335.
Trinity Sunday appointed to be held on the present day, by Pope John, 1334.
Unction, extreme, practised in the first century.
Vulgate edition of the Bible discovered, 218.
Whitehall preachers appointed, March, 1724.
Whitsuntide festival instituted, 813.
Wills, privilege of making, granted by Henry I. 1100.
Worshipping images introduced in England, 763.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

AUSTRIA (an archdukedom), Papists.
Bavaria (a dukedom), Papists.
Bohemia (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.
Brandenburg (a marquissate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Brunswick (a dukedom), Lutherans.
Cologn (an archbishoprick), Papists.
Courland (a dukedom), Papists and Protestants.
Denmark (a kingdom), Lutherans.
England (a kingdom), church of England, and all others tolerated but Papists.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPEAN STATES. 123

- France (a kingdom), Papists.
Genoa (a republic), Papists, and the Jews tolerated.
Germany (empire), Papists, Lutherans, and Calvinists.
Greece (a part of Turkey), Mahometans, Jews, &c.
Hanover (a dukedom), Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.
Hesse-Cassel (a landgravate), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Hungary (a kingdom), Papists and Protestants.
Ireland (a kingdom), all religions tolerated.
Italy (a popedom), Papists.
Lucca (a republic), Papists.
Malta (an island), Papists.
Mantua (a dukedom), Papists.
Mecklenburg Schwerin (a dukedom), Lutherans.
Mecklenburg Strelitz (a dukedom), Lutherans.
Milan (a dukedom), Papists.
Modena (a dukedom), Papists.
Naples (a kingdom), Papists.
Netherlands, or United Provinces (a republic), Papists, Calvinists, &c. tolerated.
Norway (a kingdom), Lutherans.
Palatinate (a principality), Papists and Lutherans.
Parma and Placentia (a dukedom), Papists.
Piedmont (a principality), Papists.
Poland (a kingdom), Papists and Lutherans.
Portugal (a kingdom), Papists.
Prussia (a kingdom), Lutherans, Calvinists, and Papists.
Russia (an empire), Greeks, Calvinists, and Lutherans.
Sardinia (a kingdom), Papists.
Savoy (a dukedom), Papists.
Saxony (a dukedom), Papists and Lutherans.
Scotland (a kingdom), Presbyterians, Episcopacy toler.
Siberia (part of the Russian empire), Greeks and Armenians.
Sicily (an island), Papists.
Spain (a kingdom), Papists.
Sweden (a kingd.), Lutherans; popery abolished, 1544.
Switzerland Cantons (a republic), six are Protestants, seven are Papists.
Tartary (an empire, partly in Europe), Armenians, Mahometans, and Greeks.

124 RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

- Triers (an archbishopric), Papists.
Turkey (an empire, partly in Europe), Mahometans,
Jews, and Christians.
Tuscany (a dukedom), Papists.
Venice (a republic), Papists, Greeks, and Jews.
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RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c.

- A** Damites, a sect of heretics, renewed, 1432.
Albigenses had their origin, 1160.
Anabaptists began, 1527; arrived in England, 1549.
Anchorets began, 1255.
Antinomian sect began, 1538.
Antonines began, 329.
Arian sect began, 290.
Armenian heretics began, 1229.
Augustines began, 389.
Barnabites, foundation of, in France, 1533.
St. Basile's began, 354.
Begging friars first established in France, 1587.
Begines began, 1208.
Benedictines founded, 548.
Bethemites began, 1248.
Bonhommes began, 1257.
Brigentines began, 1370.
Brownists sect began, 1660.
Calvinists sect began, 1546.
Canons regular began, 400.
Capuchins began, 1525.
Cardinals began, 308; red hats given them, 1242; the
purple given them, 1464; the title of Eminence gi-
ven them, 1644.
Carmelites began, 1141.
Carmes established in France, 1254.
Carthusians began, 1084.
St. Catharine's began, 1373.
Celestines began, 1272.
Chaplins began, 1284.

- Cistercians began, 1094.
 Clareval began, 1114.
 Crossed friars began, 1170.
 Dominicans began, 1215.
 Flagellantes, the sect of, arose, 1259.
 Franciscans began, 1206.
 Grey Friars began, 1222.
 Hermits began, 1157; revived, 1425.
 Holy Trinity began, 1211.
 Humbled began, 1164.
 Jacobites began, 1198.
 Jesuans began, 1367.
 Jesuits society began, 1536; expelled France. 1764;
 ditto from Spain, 1767; ditto from Naples, 1768;
 from Rome, 1773; and from other states soon after.
 Jesus, sisters of the society of, began, 1626.
 Lollards began, 1315.
 Lutheran sect began, 1517.
 Mahometan sect began, 622.
 Manichees sect began, 343.
 Minimes began, 1450.
 Minors began, 1009.
 Monks first associated, 328.
 Orebites began, 1422.
 Pelagian sect began, 382.
 Penitent Women began, 1494.
 Poor Women began, 1212.
 Predestinarian sect began, 371.
 Protestants began, 1529.
 Quakers sect began, 1578.
 Repentants began, 1360.
 Theatins founded, 1594; established at Paris, 1644.
 Trinitarians, order of, instituted, 1198.
 Valley began, 1218.
 White coats began, 1396.
 White monks began, 1319.
 Whippers began, 1055.

MILITARY KNIGHTS, AND TITLES OF HONOUR.

- A**dmiral, High, the first in England, 1387.
 Alcantara order of knighthood instituted, 1160.
 St. Andrew order of knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; in Russia, 1698.
 Annunciation order instituted in Savoy, 1420.
 Avis order of knighthood began in Portugal, 1213.
 Band order of knighthood instituted in Spain, 1331.
 Bannereets first created in England, 1360; renewed by Henry VII. 1485.
 Baronets first created in England, 1611.
 Bath order of knighthood instituted in England, at the coronation of Henry IV. 1329; renewed, 1725.
 Blood of Christ order began in Mantua, 1680.
 Burgundian cross order of knighthood began, 1535.
 Calatrava order of knighthood instituted, 1121.
 St. Catharine, order of, in Russia, began, 1726.
 Catholic Majesty, the title of, given the King of Spain by the Pope, 739.
 Censors first erected at Rome, 433 before Christ.
 Conception of the Virgin order began, 1619.
 Consuls first made at Rome, 307 before Christ.
 Cornwall, the first Duke of, 1337.
 Creation by patents to titles first used by Edw. III. 1344.
 Decemviri, first creation of, 450 before Christ.
 Defender of the Faith, the title of, given the King of England, 1520.
 St. Dennis order began in France, 1267.
 Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.
 Dictators began at Rome, 497 before Christ.
 Doctor's degree began in England, 1207.
 Dog order of knighthood began, 1070.
 Dove of Castile order of knighthood began, 1379.
 Dragon order of knighthood began, 1418.
 Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III. March 17, 1336.
 Ear of Corn order began in Brittany, 1450.
 Earl, the first in England, Oct. 14, 1066.

- Earl-marshal, the first in England, 1383.
 Electors of Germany began, 1208.
 Elephant order of knighthood began, 1478.
 Eminence, the title of, first given the cardinals, 1644.
 Garter order began, Apr. 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557.
 Garter King at Arms first appointed, 1420.
 Gennet order of knighthood began in Spain, 780.
 Gens d'Arms order began, 1360.
 St. George order began in Carinthia, 1279; in Spain, 1318; in England, 1349; in Austria, 1472.
 Gladiators, order of, began in Livonia, 1204.
 Golden Fleece order of knighthood began, 1429.
 Golden Shield and Thistle order began, 1370.
 Holy Ghost order of knighthood began, Jan. 1, 1579.
 Holy Trinity order of knighthood began, 1211.
 Hospitallers order of knighthood began, 1092.
 St. James order of knighthood began, 1158.
 Jesus Christ order of knighthood began, 1320.
 St. John and St. Thomas of Acon order began, 1258.
 St. John of Jerusalem order began, 1099; removed to Rhodes, 1300; to Malta, 1329; expelled Eng. 1540.
 King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1605.
 Knighthood first used in England, 540.
 La Calza order of knighthood began in Venice, 1325.
 La Scama order of knighthood, in Spain, began, 1429.
 St. Lazarus order of knighthood began, 1119.
 Lilly of Navarre order of knighthood began, 1048.
 Lord-Lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.
 St. Louis order of knighthood began, May 10, 1693.
 Malta order of knighthood began, 1113.
 St. Mark order began, 1330; revived, 1562.
 Marshals of France instituted, 1436.
 Master of the ceremonies first appointed, 1603.
 Mauritians order of knighthood began, 1490.
 St. Michael order of knighthood began, 1469.
 Montejia order of knighthood began in Spain, 1223.
 Moon order of knighthood began in Sicily, 1464.
 Mountjoy order of knighthood began, 1165.
 Peers of France first began, 778.
 Peers, twelve, created at once by Queen Anne, 1711.

- Poet-Laureat, the first in England, 1251.
 Pope, the title first assumed, 154.
 Portglove order began in Livonia, 1212.
 Redemption order of knighthood began, 1212.
 Round Table order of knighthood began, 500.
 Saviour, our, order of knighthood began, 1120.
 Sepulchre order of knighthood began, 1090.
 Seraphims order of knighthood began, 1334.
 Ship order of knighthood began, 1252.
 Star order of knighthood began in France, 1022.
 St. Stephen order of knighthood began, 1560.
 Templers, Knights, the first military order, established, 1118; all of them arrested in France, in one day, being charged with great crimes, and great riches, when 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; destroyed by Philip of France, 1311.
 Teutonic order began, 1164; expelled Prussia, 1323.
 Thistle order began, 812; instituted, 1540; revived, 1703.
 Tribunes of the people began at Rome, 495; military ones, with consular power, created, 445 before Christ.
 Virgin of Mount Carmel order began, 1607.
 Virgin Mary order of knighthood began, 1233.
 Viscount, the first in England, 1439.
 Wales, Prince of, the title began, 1284.
 Warfare of Christ order of knighthood began, 1202.
 White Eagle order of knighthood began, 1325.

EMINENT PAINTERS, ENGRAVERS, &c. &c.

- A**rfens, Peter, born 1519, died 1550.
 Aartgen, of Leyden, died 1564, aged 66.
 Aggos, Robert, died 1679, aged 60.
 Albani, Francis, of Bologna, died 1660, aged 82.
 Alberti, sen. of Florence, born 1450, died 1508.
 Alberti, jun. of ditto, born 1552, died 1615.
 Amerigi, born 1569, died 1609.
 Angelico, born 1487, died 1545.

- Angelo, Michael, delle Battaglie, born 1600, died 1660.
 Angelo, Michael, Buonarruoti, born 1474, died 1564.
 Angelo, Michael, Campidiglio, born 1610, died 1670.
 Angelo, Michael, de Carravaggio, born 1569, died 1609.
 Antonello, of Messina, who first introduced painting in
 oil into Italy, born 1390, died 1480.
 Apelles flourished 334 before Christ.
 Aretin, Peter, died 1556, aged 65.
 Bacchylides, died 480 before Christ.
 Backhuysen, Ludolf, a Dutchman, born 1631, died 1709.
 Baldovinetti born 1356, died 1448.
 Bamboccio, Peter, born at Haerlem 1584, died 1664.
 Bandinelli, born 1487, died 1559.
 Barent, born 1534, died 1582.
 Barlo, Francis, died 1702, aged 72.
 Barocci, of Urbino, born 1528, died 1612.
 Bartolomeo, of France, born 1469, died 1517.
 Bartolomeo, of Holland, born 1620, died 1660.
 Bassano, Francisco da, the eldest, born 1551, died 1594.
 Bassano, Giacomo de, born 1510, died 1592.
 Bassano, Gio. Battista, died 1613, aged 60.
 Bassano, Leandro, died 1623, aged 65.
 Becafumi, Dominico, of Sienna, born 1484, died 1549.
 Bek died 1656.
 Bella, Stephano, a Florentine, born 1568, died 1664.
 Bellin, of Italy, born 1421, died 1501.
 Bellini, Gentile, of Venice, born 1419, died 1501.
 Bellini, Giacomo, of ditto, born 1400, died 1450.
 Bellini, Giovanni, of ditto, born 1414, died 1500.
 Bemini, of Naples, born 1599, died 1688.
 Bennari, Gened. of Italy, born 1597, died 1667.
 Berghem, Nicholas, born at Amsterd. 1624, died 1683.
 Berretini, Pietro, born 1596, died 1669.
 Blanchard, of France, born 1600, died 1638.
 Bloemart, of Holland, born 1567, died 1647.
 Bogdani, an Italian, died 1710.
 Bol, Hans, of Mechlin, born 1534, died 1593.
 Bolonese, of Italy, born 1606, died 1680.
 Borcht, of Brussels, born 1583.
 Bordone, of Venice, born 1513, died 1588.
 Borgognone, Giacomo, born 1605, died 1680.

- Both, of Holland, born 1600, died 1650.
 Botticella, of Florence, born 1437, died 1515.
 Bourdon, Sebast. of France, born 1619, died 1673.
 Bramantino, of Milan, born 1400, died 1450.
 Brescia, of Italy, born 1527, died 1592.
 Breugel, John, of Brussels, born 1569, died 1625.
 Breugel, Peter, born 1565, died 1596.
 Brill, Matthew, a Dutchman, born 1550, died 1584.
 Brill, of Antwerp, born 1554, died 1626.
 Brocklandt, a Dutchman, born 1553, died 1583.
 Brower, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1608, died 1638.
 Brun, Charles le, born 1629, died 1690.
 Brunelleschi born 1387, died 1446.
 Bruxellensi, of Brussels, died 1629.
 Buffelmaco, a Florentine, born 1262, died 1340.
 Bunel, of Blois, born 1558.
 Buonaroti, a Florentine, born 1474, died 1564.
 Cadore, a Venetian, born 1477, died 1576.
 Cajetino, Scipio, cotemporary with Raphael, died 1534.
 Calcar, a Venetian, born 1536.
 Callari, Gabriel, an Italian, born 1538, died 1698.
 Callot, James, a Frenchman, died 1635, aged 49.
 Calvert, a Dutchman, born 1547.
 Cambiagio, a Genoese, born 1527, died 1583.
 Caracci, Antonio, an Italian, born 1583, died 1618.
 Caravaggio, an Italian, born 1495, died 1543.
 Carracci, Annib. an Italian, died 1609, aged 49.
 Carracci, Augustin, of Boulogne, born 1557, died 1602.
 Carracci, Ludovico, born 1555, did 1619.
 Carpi, an Italian, 1500, found out the art of painting in
 chiaro-oscuro, with three plates, to imitate drawings.
 Casolan, of Sienna, born 1542, died 1596.
 Cassentino, founder of the academy at Florence, lived
 in 1350.
 Castagna, of Florence, born 1410. died 1480.
 Castiglione, Benedict, an Italian, born 1616, died 1670.
 Castlefranco, of Venice, born 1477, died 1511.
 Cavallino, an Italian, born 1304, died 1373.
 Cazes, Fran. born 1676, died 1754.
 Cento, an Italian, born 1590, died 1667.
 Cerquozzi, an Italian, born 1600, died 1660.

- Champagne, of Brussels, born 1602, died 1674.
 Cignani, Car. an Italian, born 1628, died 1719.
 Cigoli, of Florence, born 1559, died 1613.
 Cimabna, of Florence, born 1240, died 1300.
 Circiniano, of Florence, born 1512, died 1612.
 Claude de Lorraine, born 1600, died 1682.
 Clerk, Seb. le, French engraver, died 1724.
 Cleyn, a Dutchman, flourished, 1630.
 Clovio, born 1498, died 1578.
 Codazzo, an Italian, born 1599, died 1674.
 Conca, Sebast. an Italian, born 1676, died 1764.
 Cook, Henry, born 1642, died 1700.
 Cooper, Samuel, of London. born 1609, died 1672.
 Corregio, born 1494, died 1534.
 Cort, Corn. born 1536, died 1578.
 Cortesi, an Italian, born 1605, died 1680.
 Cortona, Pet. da, an Italian, born 1596, died 1669.
 Cosimo, of Florence, born 1441, died 1521.
 Danckerts, a Dutchman, born 1561, died 1634.
 D'Arpino, Giof. an Italian, born 1560, died 1640.
 De-la-Fosse, a Frenchman, born 1640, died 1719.
 Diepenbeck, a Dutchman, born 1608.
 Dobson, William, of London, born 1610, died 1647.
 Dolci, Carlo, an Italian, born 1616, died 1686.
 Dominichino, born at Boulogne 1581, died 1641.
 Donnarella, a Florentine, born 1383, died 1458.
 Dorigny, Fr. born 1616, died 1665.
 Dow, Gerard, born at Leyden 1613, died 1680.
 Dughet, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Durer, Albert, a German, inventor of cutting on wood,
 born 1470, died 1528.
 Eckhout, Vand. a Dutchman, born 1621, died 1674.
 Elsheimer, born 1574, died 1610.
 Fabriano, an Italian, died 1480, aged 88.
 Farinato, an Italian, born 1522, died 1606.
 Ferri, an Italian, born 1628, died 1690.
 Fetti, Domin. an Italian, born 1589, died 1624.
 Fiorentino, an Italian, born 1302, died 1337.
 Floris, a Dutchman, born 1520, died 1570.
 Fonquierre Dutchman, born 1580, died 1658.

Fouquier, James, a Fleming, flourished in the beginning of the 17th century.

Francesca, a Florentine, born 1372, died 1458.

Francischini, an Italian, born 1648, died 1729.

Franco, Baptist, a Florentine, born 1498, died 1567.

Fresnoy, Charles Alphonso du, born 1611, died 1665.

Friminet, a Parisian, born 1567, died 1664.

Fuller, Isaac, died 1676.

Gaddi, a Florentine, born 1239, died 1312, the restorer of Mosaic in Italy.

Gaddi, Angelo, a Florentine, born 1323, died 1387.

Gaddi, Taddeo, a Florentine, builder of their famous bridge, born 1300, died 1350.

Garbo, an Italian, born 1461, died 1524.

Garofala born 1481, died 1550.

Garrard, Mark, born 1561, died 1635.

Gentileschi, an Italian, born 1563, died 1647.

Ghirlandio, Dom. a Florentine, born 1449, died 1493.

Gille, Claud, born 1600, died 1682.

Giordino, Luc. an Italian, born 1626, died 1705.

Giorgone, an Italian, born 1477, died 1511.

Gioseppina, born 1560, died 1640.

Giottino, a Florentine, born 1324, died 1356.

Giotto, an Italian, born 1276, died 1336.

Goltius, Henry, the engraver, born 1558, died 1617.

Gozzoli, Ben. a Florentine, born 1400, died 1478.

Grimaldi, John, an Italian, born 1606, died 1680.

Guercino, an Italian, born 1590, died 1666.

Guido, Reni, an Italian, born 1575, died 1642.

Hals, Frank, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1666.

Hemskirk, a Dutchman, born 1498, died 1574.

Hilliard, Nich. of London, born 1547.

Hogarth, William, died 1765, aged 64.

Holbein, Hans, of Basil, born 1498, died in London of the plague, 1544.

Hollar, Wenceslaus, died 1650, aged 43.

Hondicoter, Melch. a Dutchman, born 1636, died 1695.

Hondius, a Dutchman, born 1573.

Honthorfe, a Dutchman, born 1592.

Hoskins, John, flourished 1630.

Huyfym, John Van, a Dutchman, born 1632, died 1749.

- Johannes ab Eyk, commonly called John of Bruges,
inventor of oil painting, born 1370, died 1441.
Johnson, Cornelius, flourished 1620.
Jordaens, James, a Dutchman, born 1594, died 1678.
Jouvenet, Francis, born 1644, died 1727.
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, died 1723, aged 76.
Lanfranco, Giov. an Italian, born 1581, died 1647.
Lauro, Filip. an Italian, born 1623, died 1694.
Lazari, an Italian, born 1444, died 1514.
Lely, Sir Peter, a German, born 1617, died 1680.
Le Seur, Charles, born at Paris 1617, died 1655.
Licinio, Gio. an Italian, born 1434, died 1540.
Ligorio, a Neapolitan, born 1493, died 1573.
Lippi, Filippo, a Florentine, born 1371, died 1438.
Lippi, jun. ditto, born 1428, died 1505.
Lomazzo born 1538.
Lombardo born 1500.
Lorenzetti, Aub. of Sienna, flourished 1330, died aged
83. He was the first that painted storms.
Lucas, de Leyden, died 1533, aged 40. His print of
a bagpiper sold in Holland for 16l.
Mabuse died 1532.
Magnard, Nich. born 1604, died 1668.
Maio, a Dutchman, born 1500, died 1559.
Mander, Charles Van, born 1539, died 1607.
Mantegna, Adr. an Italian, born 1431, died 1517.
Maratti, Carlo, an Italian, born 1625, died 1713.
Margaritone, of Arezzo, inventor of the art of gilding
with leaf-gold on bole-armoniac, died 1275, aged 77.
Masolino, an Italian, flourished 1432.
Massaccio, a Florentine, born 1417, died 1443.
Matham, of Haerlem, born 1571, died 1631.
Matfys, Quintian, died 1529.
Maturino, a Florentine, born 1492, died 1527.
Mazzuoli, of Parma, born 1504, died 1540. He in-
vented etching.
Memmi, of Sienna, born 1285, died 1345.
Meulen, Vand. born 1634, died 1680.
Mieris, Francis, a Dutchman, died 1683.
Mile, Francis, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1680.
Mitian, Jerome, born at Brescia 1528, died 1590.

- Modena, Pellegrino da, flourished 1520.
 Mola, Pierre Francesco, born 1609, died 1665.
 More, Sir Anthony, born 1519, died 1575.
 Murillo, Barto. an Italian, born 1613, died 1685.
 Nieulant, a Dutchman, born 1584, died 1635.
 Nuzzi born 1599, died 1672.
 Orgagna, And. a Florentine, born 1324, died 1389.
 Ort, Adam Van, born 1557, died 1641.
 Ostade, Adrian Van, a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1685.
 Otho, Venius, born at Leyden 1556, died 1634.
 Pace, Michael Angelo, born 1610, died 1670.
 Pagani born 1525, died 1605.
 Palma, sen. born 1509, died 1556.
 Palma, jun. born 1544, died 1628.
 Parmegiano, an Italian, born 1504, died 1540.
 Parocel, John, died 1704.
 Parocel, Joseph, born in France 1648, died 1722.
 Passari, an Italian, born 1654, died 1714.
 Passignano, a Florentine, born 1559, died 1639.
 Patinier flourished 1520.
 Penni, a Florentine, born 1488, died 1559.
 Perrier, Francis, born 1603.
 Perugino, Pierro, of Peroufa, died 1524, aged 78.
 Pesaro, Simon da, an Italian, born 1612, died 1648.
 Petitot, John, famous for enamel, born at Geneva
 1607, died 1691.
 Pinturiccio, of Sienna, born 1466, died 1523.
 Piombo, Seb. a Venetian, born 1485, died 1547.
 Pisano, Giunto, a Grecian, sent for to Florence by
 the senate, 1236.
 Polenburch, a Dutchman, born 1590, died 1667.
 Polliolo, Ant. a Florentine, born 1426, died 1498.
 Ponta born 1510, died 1592.
 Porta, a Venetian, born 1515, died 1564.
 Potter, Paul, a Dutchman, born 1625, died 1654.
 Poussin, Gaspar, an Italian, born 1600, died 1663.
 Poussin, Nieh. a Frenchman, born 1594, died 1665.
 Primaticcio, Francesco, of Bologna, died 1570.
 Procaccini, an Italian, born 1548, died 1626.
 Pughet, Peter Paul, a Frenchman, born 1623, died 1695.
 Puntormio, an Italian, born 1493, died 1556.

- Raibolini, Fr. of Bologna, born 1450, died 1526.
 Raphael d'Urbino born at Urbino 1483, died 1520.
 Ravenet, Mr. the engraver, died, aged 69, 1774.
 Reggio, Raphael da, born 1552, died 1580.
 Regillo, Antonio, born 1484, died 1548.
 Rembrant, a Dutchman, born 1606, died 1668.
 Reni, Guido, an Italian, born 1575, died 1643.
 Ricci, Sebastian, born at Venice 1659, died 1734.
 Riley, John, born 1646, died 1691.
 Romanelli, an Italian, born 1612, died 1662.
 Romano, Julio, died 1446, aged 54.
 Rosa, Alba Carriera, born at Venice 1672, died 1757.
 Rosa, Salvat. an Italian, born 1614, died 1673.
 Roselli, Cosmo, a Florentine, born 1416, died 1480.
 Rosso, an Italian, born 1496, died 1541.
 Rotenhamer, a Dutchman, born 1564, died 1604.
 Rubens, Sir Peter Paul, born 1577, died 1640. He painted the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, London, and the Luxemburgh gallery at Paris.
 Ruffico, a Florentine, born 1446.
 Ruysdale, Jacob, a Dutchman, born 1640, died 1681.
 Sacchi, Andrea, an Italian, born 1601, died 1661.
 Sadeler, J. engraver, of Brussels, born 1550, died 1600.
 Sadeler, Raphael, of ditto, born 1555.
 Salimbini, an Italian, born 1536, died 1583.
 Salviati, a Florentine, born 1510, died 1563.
 Salviati, Gioseppe, born at Venice 1535, died 1585.
 Sarto, And. del, born 1478, died 1530.
 Savory, a Dutchman, born 1551.
 Schaverty, Christ. born at Ingelstad 1550, died 1594.
 Schiavone born 1522, died 1582.
 Schidoni, an Italian, born 1560, died 1616.
 Schorel, a Dutchman, born 1425, died 1592.
 Segers, Ger. a Dutchman, born 1591, died 1651.
 Slingelanet, John Peter, born 1640, died 1691.
 Snyders, Francis, born at Antwerp 1579.
 Solimeni, an Italian, born 1657, died 1747.
 Spinello, Gasp. a Florentine, flourished 1330, died aged 77.
 Squartione, Fr. an Italian, born 1394, died 1474.
 Stella, a Frenchman, born 1596, died 1647.
 Stradano born 1527, died 1604.

Strado born 1547.

Swanevelt born 1620.

Taffi, Andrea, a Florentine, born 1213, died 1291.

Tempesta, Antonio, an Italian, born 1555, died 1630.

Teniers, David, sen. of Antwerp, born 1582, died 1649.

Teniers, David, jun. a Dutchman, born 1610, died 1694.

Testa, Pietro, born 1611, died 1650.

Thornhill, Sir James, died 1734, aged 57.

Tibaldi born 1512, died 1592.

Tintoret, an Italian, born 1512, died 1594.

Tintoret, Mary, born 1560, died 1590.

Titian, a Venetian, born 1437, died 1576.

Uccell, Paolo, a Florentine, died 1432.

Udine, Giovanni da, born 1494, died 1560, celebrated for having been the reviver of stucco work.

Vaga, Pierino del, a Florentine, born 1500, died 1547.

Van Balen, a Dutchman, born about 1540.

Vandermeulen born 1634, died 1690.

Vanderneer, Eglon, a Dutchman, born 1643, died 1703.

Vanderwerf, Adrian, a Dutchman, born 1659, died 1727.

Vandevelde, William, born 1633, died 1707.

Vandyck, Sir Anth. born at Antwerp 1599, died 1641.

Vaneck, Hubert, born 1366, died 1426.

Vaneck, John, born 1370, died 1441. He first introduced oil colours.

Van Gorven, John, a Dutchman, born 1596, died 1656.

Vanni, Francesco, born at Sienna 1563, died 1610.

Vanuden, a Dutchman, born 1595, died 1665.

Vasari, George, an Italian, born 1514, died 1578.

Vecchio, Palma, an Italian, born 1508, died 1556.

Venetiano, Dom. of Venice, where he introduced the use of oil colours, flourished 1470.

Venius, Otho, born 1556, died 1634.

Verheacht born 1566, died 1631.

Vermeyer, John Cor. a Dutchman, whose beard was so long as to touch the ground when he stood upright, born 1500, died 1559.

Veronese, Alexander, born at Verona 1600, died 1670.

Veronese, Paul, an Italian, born 1532, died 1588.

Verrocchio, And. a Florentine, who first found out the method of taking off a likeness in plaister of Paris, born 1432, died 1488.

Vezelli, an Italian, born 1479, died 1554.
 Vincis, Leon. da, an Italian, born 1445, died at Paris,
 in the arms of Francis I. King of France, 1520.
 Viola, Gio. Battisti, born 1576, died 1622.
 Vos, Martin, born 1542, died 1604.
 Volterra, born 1509, died 1556.
 Vroom, a Dutchman, born 1566.
 Vouet, Sim. a Frenchman, born 1582, died 1641.
 Vouverman, Philip, a Dutchman, born 1620, died 1668.
 Watteau, Anthony, a Fleming, born 1684, died 1721.
 Zampieri, Dom. born 1581, died 1641.
 Zeuxis, flourished 468 before Christ.
 Zoppo, Marco, an Italian, born 1451, died 1517.
 Zuccharo, Taddeo, an Italian, born 1529, died 1566.
 Zucchero, Fred. an Italian, born 1540, died 1609.

EMINENT MEN.

AARON, the first high-priest of the Jews, born
 1575, died 1453, before Christ.
 Aaron-ben-afer, a rabbi, flourished 475.
 Abas-Schah, King of Persia, died Sept. 25, 1666.
 Abbadie, the Rev. James, born 1654, died 1727.
 Abbot, Abp. of Canterbury, died Aug. 3, 1633, aged 71.
 Abdalla, son of Omar, flourished 625.
 Abel, born in 3 of the world, killed by Cain 129 ditto.
 Abel, King of Denmark, died 1252.
 Abelard, Peter, died 1143, aged 62.
 Abraham entertained three angels 1897; offered up
 Isaac, then 25 years old, 1871; died 1821 before
 Christ, aged 175.
 Abu Bekr, died 634, aged 63.
 Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.
 Achilles, died 1184 before Christ.
 Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks, who encouraged
 printing in Constantinople, died 1730.
 Adam, died 3034 before Christ, aged 930.
 Addison, Joseph, born 1671, died June 17, 1719.

- Addison, Rev. Lancelot, died 1703.
 Ado, the historian, died 874.
 Adolphus, of Nassau, Emperor, deposed, 1293.
 Adrian, the Emperor, visited Britain, and built a strong rampart, died 138, aged 72.
 Adrian IV. Pope, an Englishman, died 1159.
 Æschylus, the poet, died 456 before Christ, aged 69.
 Africanus, Julius, the historian, died 232.
 Agamemnon, died about 904 before Christ.
 Agard, Arthur, the antiquarian, died 1615, aged 75.
 Agathias, flourished 565.
 Agilnoth, Abp. of Canterbury, who refused to crown Harold, died 1038.
 Agis, died 241 before Christ.
 St. Agnes, martyred 308, aged 13.
 Agricola, the Roman general, died 93, aged 56.
 Agricola, John, died 1555.
 Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.
 Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.
 Agrippa, King of Judea, died 64, aged 54.
 Ahab, died 897 before Christ.
 Ahaz, died 726 before Christ.
 Ajax, son of Telamon, flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Ajax, son of Teucer, flourished 1154 before Christ.
 Akenfide, Dr. Mark, died June 23, 1770, aged 35.
 St. Alban, the first English martyr, died 303.
 Alberoni, Cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.
 Albertus Magnus, died 1280.
 Albinus, died 198.
 Albornes, Cardinal, died 1367.
 Albumazar, flourished 841.
 Alceus, the lyric poet, flourished 607 before Christ.
 Alceus, the tragic poet, flourished 378 before Christ.
 Alcibiades, the Athenian, died 404 before Christ, aged 46.
 Alewyn, an Englishman, founded the university of Paris, 800.
 Alexander the Great, born 356; succeeded Philip 336; founded the Grecian empire, 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Christ, aged 32.
 Allen, Ralph, of Prior-park, near Bath, died 1764.
 Alleyn, Edward, the player, born 1566, died 1626.

- Alphonfus, of Arragon, died 1284, aged 67.
Alva, Duke of, died 1582, aged 74.
St. Ambrose, born 333; made Bishop of Milan, 374;
died 397.
Ambrosius Aurelius chosen King of the Britons, and
crowned at Stonehenge, 465, died 508.
Amyot, Bishop of Auxere, born 1514, died 1594.
Anacharsis, the Scythian philos. lived 554 bef. Christ.
Anacreon, died 474 before Christ, aged 85.
Ananias and his wife Sapphira struck dead 33.
Anastafius, died 518, aged 87.
Anaxagoras, died 428 before Christ, aged 70.
Anaxandrides, the com. poet, flourished 378 bef. Christ.
Anaxarchus, flourished 340 before Christ.
Anaximander, died 547 before Christ, aged 64.
Anaximenes, lived about 556 before Christ.
St. Andrew martyred, Nov. 30, 69.
Andrews, Bp. of Winton, born about 1555, died 1626.
Andronicus, the peripatetic, flourished 100 bef. Christ.
Anhalt, Rey. Geo. Prince of, born 1507, died 1557.
Annibal, Carthaginian General, died 260 bef. Christ.
Anselm, died 1109, aged 76.
Anson, Admiral, died 1762.
Anthony, Marc, died 30 before Christ, aged 53.
St. Anthony the Great died Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
St. Anthony, of Padua, died 1231.
Antiochus, died 164 before Christ.
Antipater, died 319 before Christ.
Antisthenes, the philosopher, lived 395 before Christ.
Antoninus Pius, Emperor of the Romans, died 159.
Antonius, M. the orator, died 87 before Christ, aged 56.
Anvari, the Persian poet, died 1201.
Apollodorus, the architect, flourished 104.
Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Christ.
Appian, the historian, flourished in 143.
Aquila, flourished 128.
Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1681, died 1735.
Arcefilaus, the academic, flourished 300 before Christ.
Archelaus, of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 bef. Ch.
Archilochus, inventor of Iambic verse, flourished 686
before Christ.

Archimedes, the mathematician, inventor of the sphere, killed at Syracuse 212 before Christ.

Ardevelt, Jacob, the great brewer of Ghent, and leader of a revolt, assassinated 1345.

Argyle, Marquis of, beheaded, May 27, 1661.

Argyle, Earl of, executed at Edinburgh, 1685.

Arion, the musician, flourished 620 before Christ.

Ariosto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1534.

Aristarchus, the astronomer, died 280 bef. Ch. aged 81.

Aristarchus, the poet, alive 453 bef. Christ, aged 100.

Aristides, the Grecian orator, lived 488 before Christ.

Aristonicus, strangled at Rome, 126 before Christ.

Aristophanes, died 200 before Christ, aged 80.

Aristotle, died at Chalcede, 322 before Christ, aged 63.

Arius, the heretic, died 336.

Arnobius, flourished 303.

Arfaces, died 245 before Christ.

Artabantis, died 229.

Artaxerxes, King of Persia, died 242 before Christ.

Artemidorus, flourished 146 before Christ.

Atviragus, the general, flourished in 80.

Arundel, Rev. Thomas, died 1413.

St. Asaph, died 590.

Ascham, Rev. Roger, born in 1515, died 1560.

Afcue, Anne, burnt for heresy 1546.

Assimole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617, died 1692.

Askew, Dr. Anth. died Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52.

St. Athanasius, died 371, aged 73.

Athenagoras, the Athenian philosopher, flourished 177.

Atkins, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.

Atterbury, Bp. of Rochester, banished June 18, 1723, died 1732, aged 69.

Aubrey, John, the antiquarian, born 1626, died 1700.

St. Augustin, father of the Latin church, born 354, baptised 387, died 431.

St. Augustin, sent by Pope Gregory, to convert the Britons, landed in the isle of Thanet 597, and was soon after made the first Archbishop of Canterbury; died 694.

Augustus, King of Poland, died 1733.

Aulus Gellius, flourished 112.

- Aurelius, the Roman Emperor, died 179.
 Aurengzebe, died 1707, aged 90.
 Aufonius, died about 393.
 Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1292.
 Bacon, Sir Francis, sent to the Tower, 1622; died April 9, 1626, aged 66.
 Baker, Sir Richard, born 1584, died 1645.
 Bardwin, the Emperor, died 1206.
 Balchen, Adm. lost in the Victory man of war, 1744.
 Bale, Bp. of Ossory, the historian, born 1495, died 1563.
 Balmerino, Lord, beheaded for treason 1746.
 Balsamon, flourished 1191.
 Balzac, the French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
 Bancroft, a Lord Mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. in 1729.
 Banks, John, born 1709, died 1751.
 Barbarossa, the famous corsair, died 1517, aged 43.
 Barbeyrac, Ch. died 1696.
 Barclay, Alexander, died 1552.
 Barclay, John, died 1621, aged 37.
 Barclay, Robert, the Quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
 Barnard, Sir John, died 1764, aged 80.
 Baron, Mich. died 1729.
 Baronius, died 1607, aged 69.
 Barrow, Rev. Dr. Isaac, died 1677, aged 46.
 St. Bartholomew, martyred Aug. 24, 71.
 St. Basil died 378, aged 51.
 Bauhin, Casp. botanist, died 1626.
 Bauhin, John, died 1613.
 Bantru, William, Fr. writer, born 1588, died 1665.
 Baxter, Rev. Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
 Baxter, William, died 1723, aged 72.
 Bayer, the astronomer, died 1627.
 Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
 Beaumon, Francis, born 1585, died 1615.
 Beaumont, Sir John, died 1628.
 Beaton, Cardinal, Abp. of St. Andrew's, murdered May 28, 1546.
 Becket, Thomas, made Chancellor to Henry II. 1157; made Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162; impeached, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to Hen-

ry, July 22, 1170; murdered in the cathedral-church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171; canonized by Alexander III. Ash-Wednesday, 1172; his bones enshrined in gold, set with jewels, 1220; dismantled and stripped of its treasures by Henry VIII. 1541.

Bede, Venerable, died 735, aged 70.

Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, born 1570, died 1642.

Bedford, Duke of, made Regent of France, 1431.

Bedford, John, late Duke of, died 1771.

Behn, Mrs. Aphara, died 1689.

Bellai, Cardinal du, died 1560.

Bellarmin, born in Italy 1542, died 1621.

Belleau, the French poet, died 1577.

Belleisle, Marshall, and his brother, prisoners at Windsor-castle, 1745.

Bellisarius deprived of all his dignities 561, died 565.

Bembo, Cardinal, of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.

Benard, Peter Quefnel, a French writer, died 1773.

St. Benedict, founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.

Benserades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.

Bentivoglio, Cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.

Bentley, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.

Berenger, died 1088, aged 90.

Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.

Berkenhead, Sir John, born 1615, died 1679.

St. Bernard, died 1153.

Bernard, Rev. Dr. Edward, the astronomer, born 1638, died 1696.

Bernoulli, James, died 1705.

Bernoulli, John, died 1748.

Berosus, the Chaldean historian, flourished 268 bef. Ch.

Bertholdus, who discovered gunpowder, died 1340.

Berwick, Duke of, killed in a siege, June 12, 1734.

Betterton, the player, born 1635, died 1710.

Beza, Theodore, born at Vezelai 1519, died 1605.

Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.

Bidloo, the anatomist, born 1649, died 1713.

Birch, Rev. Dr. died 1768, aged 78.

Biron, Duke of, executed in the Bastille, Paris, 1602.

Blackmore, Sir Richard, died 1729.

Blake, Admiral, born 1598, died 1697.

- Blois, Peter, the historian, died 1200.
Blood seized the Duke of Ormond, with an intent to hang him at Tyburn, but prevented, Dec. 6, 1670; attempted to steal the crown, May 9, 1671.
Blount, Charles, born 1654, died 1693.
Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.
Blow, John, the musician, born 1648, died 1708.
Boadicea, Queen of the Britons, being defeated by Suetonius, poisoned herself, 59.
Boccace, born in Tuscany 1313, died 1375.
Bocart, Samuel, of Rouen, born 1599, died 1667.
Bodley, Sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.
Boerhaave, Dr. died Sept. 23, 1738, aged 69.
Boetius, the historian, died about 1450.
Boileau, the French poet, born 1630, died 1712.
Boss, Rob. Fr. de, French writer, born 1592, died 1662.
Bohemia, Queen of, visited England May 17, 1661, and died there.
Bolingbroke, Lord, died 1751, aged 73.
Bonner, Bishop of London, born 1512; deprived, May 1559; died in the Marshalsea, Sept. 5, 1569.
Booth, Barton, the player, born 1681, died May 1733.
Borgia, Caesar, killed himself, March 12, 1508.
Borlase, Edmund, died about 1682.
Boscawen, Admiral, died 1761, aged 50.
Bossu, René le, died 1680.
Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, born 1627, died 1704.
Boufflers, Marshal de, died 1711.
Boudeloue, Lewis, Fr. writer, born 1632, died 1704.
Bourigon, Mad. the enthusiast, born 1617, died 1680.
Boursalt, Edmè, French writer, born 1638, died 1701.
Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.
Boyle, Richard, Earl of Corke, born 1566, died 1632.
Boyle, Roger, first Earl of Orrery, born 1621, died 1679.
Boyle, Robert, the philosopher, died 1691.
Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.
Boyse, Samuel, born 1708, died 1749.
Braddock, Gen. killed at Du Quesne, July 9, 1755.
Bradley, Dr. James, the astronomer, died 1762.
Brady, Rev. Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.

- Brerewood, Edward, born 1565, died 1613.
 Brewer, Anthony, flourished in the reign of Charles I.
 Briggs, Henry, born 1556, died 1631.
 Briggs, Dr. William, died 1704.
 Brigham, Nicholas, died 1559.
 Brooke, Sir Robert, died 1558.
 Brooke, Lord Fulke Greville, stabbed by his servant,
 Sept. 30, 1628, aged near 70.
 Brown, R. founder of the Brownists, died 1630, aged 80.
 Brown, Thomas, died 1704.
 Brown, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
 Browne, Thomas, born 1605, died 1682.
 Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died 1600.
 Brutus, Junius, died 509 before Christ.
 Brutus, Marcus, died 24 before Christ, aged 43.
 Brüyere, died 1696, aged 56.
 Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.
 Buchanan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
 Buck, Sir George, flourished 1612.
 Buckingham, Duke of, beheaded, Nov. 2, 1483.
 Buckingham, Edw. Duke of, beheaded May 13, 1521.
 Buckingham, D. of, killed at Portsmouth, by Felton,
 Aug. 23, 1628, aged 35.
 Buckingham, Geo. Vil. D. of, born 1627, died 1688.
 Buckingham, John Sheffield, Duke of, born 1649, died
 Feb. 24, 1721.
 Buckland, Ralph, died 1612.
 Buckridge, Bishop of Ely, died May 23, 1631.
 Bude, Will. French writer, born 1467, died 1540.
 Budgell, Eustace, born 1685, drowned himself 1736.
 Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.
 Burgo, Luc. de, the first European writer on algebra,
 died 1494.
 Burkitt, Rev. William, born 1650, died 1703.
 Burleigh, Capt. murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.
 Burleigh, Lord Exeter, died 1598.
 Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
 Busby, Rev. Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
 Butler, Samuel, born 1612, died 1680.
 Byng, Admiral, shot at Spithead, March 14, 1757.
 Byron, Lord, tried for murder, and acquitted, 1765.

- Cabot, Sebastian, died 1557, aged 70.
 Cade, Jack, the rebel, killed by Alexander Iden, 1451.
 Cadmus, first King of Thebes, 1094 before Christ.
 Cæsalpinus, Andr. the first systematic writer of botany,
 born 1519, died 1603.
 Cæsar, after fighting 50 pitched battles, and slaying
 above 1,192,000 men, was killed in the senate-house,
 44 before Christ.
 Caille, Nic. Lou. de la, astronomer, died 1762, aged 49.
 Caligula, died 41. aged 29.
 Calprenede, the French writer, died 1663.
 Calvin, died at Geneva May 27, 1554, aged 45.
 Cambray, Fenelon, Archbishop of, died 1716, aged 64.
 Camden, the historian, died Nov. 9, 1623, aged 72.
 Cameron, Dr. Archibald, executed at Tyburn, 1753.
 Camoens, Portuguese poet, died 1579, aged 50.
 Candaules, King of Lydia, 735 before Christ.
 Canning, Eliz. tried and transported 1753; died 1773.
 Caracalla, died 217, aged 43.
 Caradoc, of Llancarvan, the Welch histor. died after 1157.
 Caranus, first King of Macedon, 814 before Christ.
 Cardan, Jer. died 1576.
 Carew, Thomas, died 1639.
 Carew, Sir Alexander, beheaded Dec. 23, 1645.
 Carneades, a philosoph. died 128 bef. Christ, aged 85.
 Casaubon, Isaac, born at Geneva, died 1614, aged 54.
 Casaubon, Meric, born at ditto 1599, died 1671.
 Casimir III. of Poland, died 1370.
 Casson, Wm. letter-founder, died Jan. 24, 1766, aged 74.
 Cassander, flourished 298 before Christ.
 Cassandra, flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Cassini, J. Dom. died 1712.
 Castlehaven, Earl of, beheaded, for assisting his foot-
 man to commit a rape upon his wife, 1631.
 Cato, killed himself Feb. 5, 45 before Christ, aged 48.
 Catullus, born at Verona, 87 before Christ.
 Cavallerius, Bon. inventor of indivisibles, died 1647.
 Cave, Edward, the compiler of the first periodical ma-
 gazine, born 1691, died 1754.
 Caverly, Sir Hugh, the first person who used guns for
 the service of England, died 1389.

Caxton, Wm. the first printer in England, 1474, died 1494, aged 82.

Cecrops, first King of Athens, 1556 before Christ.

Celsus, a great physician, flourished 150.

Centlivre, Susan, died Dec. 1, 1723.

Cervantes, Mich. de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.

Chambers, Ephraim, died 1740.

Chambre, John a, the rebel, executed 1488.

Chapman, Geo. born 1557, died 1635.

Charlemagne, died 813, aged 70.

Charles, King of Spain, landed at Portsmouth, on a visit, Dec. 1703.

Charron, Pierre, died 1603.

Chartres, Col. convicted of a rape, 1730.

Chatel, Peter du, French writer, died 1552.

Châtelet, Paul du, ditto, born 1592, died 1636.

Chaucer, born 1328, died 1400.

Chesterfield, Earl of, died 1773, aged 78.

Chillingworth, Wm. born 1602, died 1644.

Christiana, Queen of Sweden, resigned the crown June 6, 1654; died at Rome April 9, 1689.

St. Chrysostom made Bishop of Constantinople 308; banished 404, aged 53.

Chudleigh, Lady, born 1656, died 1710.

Churchill, Rev. Charles, born 1731, died 1764.

Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1750.

Cibber, Colley, born 1671, died 1744.

Cicero, born 107; made an oration against Verres, 70; made his second oration against the Agrarian law; banished Rome, Apr. 58; put to death, 43 bef. Chr.

Cincinnatus, Quinctius, made Dictator of Rome, from the plough, 458 before Christ.

Cinna, died 84 before Christ.

Clarendon, Hyde, Earl of, born 1612; banished Nov. 12, 1667; died Dec. 7, 1674.

Clarke, Rev. Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died 1729.

Claude, John, French writer, died 1687.

Claudian, born at Alexandria about 395.

Clemens, Alexandrinus, flourished 192.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, 50; killed herself 20 before Christ, aged 41.

- Clero, John-le, died 1736, aged 79.
 Cockaine, Sir Aston, born 1608, died 1683.
 Cockburn, Catharine, died May 11, 1749.
 Codrus, the last Athenian King, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years, 1095 before Christ.
 Cohorn, Mich, engineer, died 1704.
 Coke, Lord Chief Justice, born 1549, died 1634.
 Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's school, born 1466, died 1519.
 Coligni, Admiral, killed 1572.
 College, Stephen, hanged at Oxford Aug. 18, 1681.
 Collier, Rev. Jeremiah, born 1650, died 1726.
 Collins, Anthony, born 1676, died 1729.
 Collins, Arthur, died 1760, aged 76.
 Colson, John, of Cambridge, died 1761, aged 80.
 Columbus, Christopher, died 1526.
 Commynes, historian of Flanders, died 1509.
 Condamine, M. de, F. R. S. died at Paris Feb. 8, 1774, aged 74.
 Confucius, the Chinese philos. born 515 before Christ.
 Congreve, William, born 1672, died 1729.
 Constantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.
 Constantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.
 Constantius, Emperor of Rome, died at York 306.
 Copernicus, of Thorn, Prussia, died 1543, aged 70.
 Coram, Capt. Tho. projector of the Foundling-hospital, died March 29, 1751, aged 84.
 Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, died 1635.
 Corelli, the musician, died 1733.
 Coriolanus, banished from Rome, 491 before Christ.
 Corneille, Peter, died 1684, aged 78.
 Corneille, Th. died 1709.
 Cornelius Nepos, died about 25 before Christ.
 Cornish, an alderman of London, hanged and quartered, Oct. 28, 1685.
 Cortes, Ferdinand, died 1547, aged 62.
 Cosmo de Medicis, died 1464, aged 75.
 Cotton, Sir Rob. the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.
 Cowley, Abraham, born 1618, died 1667.

Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556.

Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Christ.

Creech, Rev. Tho. born 1659, destroyed himself 1701.

Crisp, Ed. of Bury, in Suffolk, cut and mangled 1729.

Crœsus, King of Lydia, flourished 562 before Christ.

Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory 1731.

Croxall, Rev. Dr. Samuel, died 1751.

Ctesias, the historian, died about 384 before Christ.

Cudworth, Rev. Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.

Cujas, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.

Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 bef. Chr.

Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.

St. Cyprian, martyred 258.

Cyril, of Alexandria, flourished 412.

Cyril, of Jerusalem; flourished 350.

Cyrus, died 529 before Christ.

D'Ablancourt, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.

Dacier, Andr. French writer, born 1651, died 1722.

Dacier, Mad. born 1681, died 1720.

Dælius, the architect, flourished 987 before Christ.

Danchet, French poet, born 1671, died 1748.

Danes, Peter, French writer, 1497, died 1577.

Danet, Peter, French writer, died 1709.

Daniel, sent captive to Babylon 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream 603; cast into the lions den 538; predicted the Persian empire 534 bef. Christ.

Daniel, Samuel, born 1562, died 1619.

Daniel, the French historian, born 1649, died 1723.

Dante, an Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.

Darius, the Mede, King of Assyria, 538 before Christ.

Darnley, Lord, married Mary, Queen of Scots, 1561; murdered, by being blown up, Feb. 10, 1567.

D'Aubigné, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.

Daurat, French poet, born 1507, died 1588.

David succeeded Saul in Israel 1055; committed adultery with Bathsheba 1035; married her 1033; died 1015 before Christ, aged 70.

David, King of Scotland, died in London Feb. 22, 1371.

Davies, Rev. Dr. John, born 1679, died 1732.

Day, John, printer, the first introducer of the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.

- Death, Capt. killed in an engagement Dec. 23, 1757.
 De Champagne, Phil. born at Brussels 1602, died 1674.
 Decker, Tho. cotemporary with Ben Johnson.
 Dee, John, born 1527, died 1608.
 Defoe, Daniel, died 1731.
 De l'Isle, Jos. Nic. astronomer, died 1772.
 De l'Isle, Will. geographer, died 1726.
 Democritus, died 361 before Christ, aged 109.
 Demosthenes, recalled from banishment 322; poisoned himself 313 before Christ, aged 60.
 Denham, Sir John, born 1615, died 1669.
 Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
 Derham, Dr. Wm. born 1657, died April 1735.
 Dering, Sir Cholmley, killed in a duel, May 9, 1711.
 Derwentwater, Earl of, and Lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 24, 1716.
 Descartes, born at Touraine 1596, died 1650.
 Deshouliers, Ant. French writer, born 1638, died 1694.
 Desmond, Tho. Earl of, beheaded in Ireland 1468.
 Desportes, Phil. French writer, born 1546, died 1606.
 Deucalion, died 1500 before Christ.
 D'Ewes, Sir Symond, born 1602, died 1650.
 Dido, flourished 883 before Christ.
 Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conspirators in the powder-plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
 Digby, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
 Dillenius, John James, Professor of botany at Oxford, died 1747.
 Diodorus Siculus, lived 45 before Christ.
 Diogenes, the cynic, died 324 before Christ.
 Diogenes Laertius, flourished 147.
 Dionysius, of Alexandria, flourished 285 bef. Christ.
 Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, died 368 before Christ.
 Dionysius Halicarnassens, lived 30 years before Christ.
 Diophantus, the first writer on algebra, 365.
 Doddridge, Dr. died Oct. 26, 1751, aged 50.
 Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.
 Domitian, died 96 before Christ, aged 45.
 Doane, Rev. Dr. John, died 1631, aged 58.
 Dorset, Tho. Sackville, Earl of, born 1536, died 1608.
 Dorset, Ch. Sackville, Earl of, born 1637, died 1706.

Draco, flourished 624 before Christ.

Drake, Sir Francis, set sail on his voyage round the world, 1577; died Jan. 28, 1595, aged 50.

Drayton, Michael, born about 1573, died 1631.

Drelincourt, Ch. born at Sedan 1595, died 1669.

Drummond, Wm. the poet, born 1585, died 1649.

Drusus, John, born at Oudenard 1550, died 1616.

Dryden, John, born 1631, died May 1, 1700.

Du Bois, Phil. French writer, died 1694.

Ducange, Char. French writer, died 1688.

Duck, Rev. Stephen, drowned himself 1756.

D'Udine, reviver of stucco-work, born 1494, died 1564.

Dudley, Edm. beheaded Aug. 1510, aged 48.

Dudley, Lord Guildford, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded on Tower-hill Feb. 12, 1554.

Dugdale, Sir William, born 1605, died Feb. 1685.

Duncan, King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth 1054.

Duns Scotus, died 1308.

St. Dunstan, died 988.

D'Urfe, Thomas, died Feb. 1724.

Eachard, Rev. Dr. John, born 1615, died 1696.

Eachard, Rev. Laur. the hist. born 1671, died 1730.

Edgar Atheling, died about 1120, aged 70.

Egleus, King of Sycion, 2089 before Christ.

Eginhart, the historian, died 842.

Eli, the eleventh Judge of Israel, broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Christ, aged 98.

Elijah, prophesied 911; supported by the widow of Sarepta, 910; taken up into heaven 896 before Christ.

Elisha, died 830 bef. Christ, having prophesied 60 yrs.

Elzevir, Lewis, a Dutch printer, flourished 1595.

Elzevir, Daniel, ditto, died 1681.

Empedocles, flourished 455 before Christ.

Empson, beheaded on Tower-hill Aug. 28, 1510.

Eneas, the Trojan general, died 1177 before Christ.

Ennius, Quintus, born 239 bef. Christ, died aged 70.

Enoch, transl. into heaven 987 of the world, aged 365.

Ephraim, Syrus, flourished 370.

Epictetus, lived in 94.

Epicurus, born 342, died 271 before Christ.

Epimethius, the inventor of earthen vessels, died 171 before Christ.

- Epiphanius, born in Palestine about 332, died 403.
 Erasmus, born at Rotterdam 1467, died 1536.
 Esop, died 556 before Christ.
 Essex, Cromwell, Earl of, beheaded July 28, 1540.
 Essex, Devereux, Earl of, beheaded Feb. 25, 1601.
 Estrées, Cardinal de, died 1714.
 Etheridge, Sir George, born about 1638, died 1689.
 Euclid, died about 300 before Christ, aged 74.
 Eudisia, died 460.
 Eugene, Prince, died April 10, 1726, aged 72.
 Euripides, died 407 before Christ, aged 77.
 Eusden, Rev. Lawrence, died Sept. 37, 1730.
 Eusebius, flourished 315.
 Eutropius, flourished 428.
 Eutychus, born 876, died after 900.
 Evagoras, King of Cyprus, murdered 373 bef. Christ.
 Evagrius, flourished 380.
 Evelyn, John, born 1620, died 1706.
 St. Evremond, died Sept. 9, 1703, aged 90.
 Exeter, Marquis of, Lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded Dec. 31, 1558.
 Ezra, flourished 447 before Christ.
 Faber, Tannaquil, Fr. writer, born 1615, died 1672.
 Fairclough, Dan. 1582, died 1645.
 Fairfax, Edw. the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
 Falkland, Lucius, Lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 1643.
 Fanshaw, Sir Richard, born 1607, died 1666.
 Farnaby, Thomas, 1575, died 1647.
 Farquhar, Geo. born 1678, died 1707.
 Fastolfe, Sir John, lived in 1428.
 Faust, or Faustus, John, claimant of the invention of printing, died 1466.
 Faux, Guy, executed in parliament-yard, Jan. 31, 1606.
 Fenelon; Archbishop of Cambray, died 1716.
 Fenoillet, Bishop of Montpelier, in the 17th century.
 Fenton, Elijah, died July 13, 1730.
 Fenton, Sir Geoffrey, died 1608.
 Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded on Tower-hill 1697.
 Ferrar, Bp. of St. David's, burnt at Caermarthen, 1555.
 Ferrars, Geo. born 1510, died 1579.

- Ferrers, Laurence, Earl of, hanged at Tyburn, for murder, May 5, 1760.
- Fiddes, Rev. Dr. Rich. born 1671, died 1725.
- Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged 47.
- Fingal, died 283.
- Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded June 22, 1535.
- Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Irish rebels, executed at Tyburn Feb. 3, 1537.
- Fitzherbert, Anth. Lord Chief Justice, died 1538.
- Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.
- Flaminus, Lat. poet, born in Italy in the 16th century.
- Flamstead, John, astronomer, born 1646, died 1719.
- Flecher, Bishop of Nismes, born 1632, died 1710.
- Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.
- Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.
- Folkes, Martin, antiquarian, died 1754, aged 64.
- Fontaine, John de la, born 1621, died 1695.
- Fontanelle, died 1756, aged 100.
- Forbes, John, died 1648.
- Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1651.
- Forrest, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the King's supremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.
- Fortescue, Sir John, made Lord Chancellor about 1461.
- Foster, Dr. James, anabaptist, born 1696, died 1753.
- Foster, Samuel, the mathematician, died 1652.
- Fox, Geo. founder of the Quakers, lived in 1655.
- Fox, John, martyrologist, born 1517, died 1587.
- St. Francis, died 1227, aged 46.
- Fresne, Charles de, Fr. writer, born 1610, died 1688.
- Freshnoy, Charles du, born at Paris 1611, died 1665.
- Friend, Dr. John, born 1675, died 1728.
- Frobisher, Martin, Admiral, died 1594.
- Froissart, John, born about 1333, died 1400.
- Frowde, Philip, died Dec. 19, 1738.
- Fryth, John, burnt in Smithfield July 4, 1533.
- Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1608, died 1661.
- Galba, the Roman Emperor, died 69, aged 72.
- Gale, Rev. Dr. John, born 1680, died 1721.
- Gale, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1636, died 1702.
- Galen, born at Pergamos about 131, died 201.
- Galeon, William, died 1507.

- Galileo, born in Italy 1564, died 1642.
Gamaliel, chief of the synagogue, died in 53.
Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, died Oct. 22, 1555.
Garnet, Tho. a Jesuit, hanged 1608.
Garth, Sir Samuel, died Jan. 1719.
Gascoigne, Geo. inventor of telescopic sights, died 1645.
Gassendi, Peter, astronomer, born 1592, died 1656.
Gaveston, the favourite of Ed. II. murdered July 1, 1312.
Gay, John, born 1688, died 1732.
Gaza, Theo. died 1475.
Geminiani, the musician, died 1762, aged 96.
Gentilis, Albericus, born in Italy 1551, died 1611.
Geofrey, Bishop of Norwich, put to death 1210.
Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II. introduced the Indian figures in Europe, about 1000.
Gerbice, Sir Balth. born 1592.
Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian, wrote in 1202.
Gesner, Conrad, died 1565, aged 49.
Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76.
Gideon, Sampson, died 1762.
Gildas, the historian, born 493, died 580.
Gildon, Charles, born about 1666, died 1724.
Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1583, aged 65.
Glanvil, Joseph, born 1636, died 1680.
Glauber, the chymist, died 1500.
Glendower, Owen, died 1409.
Godeau, Bp. Ant. Fr. writer, born 1605, died 1672.
Godfrey, of Boulogne, died 1100.
Godfrey, Sir Edmundbury, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.
Godwin, Earl of Kent, invaded England 1052; tried for the murder of Alfred the same year, and bought his pardon; choaked in protesting his innocence at table with the King, 1053.
Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, died 1633.
Goff, Rev. Thomas, born about 1592, died 1627.
Goldsmith, Dr. Oliver, died April 2, 1774, aged 46.
Gombauld, John de, French writer, died 1666.
Gorgius, flourished 436 before Christ.
Gower, Sir John, first English poet, died 1402.
Grabe, John Earnest, born 1666, died 1711.
Gracchus, died 121.

- Grævius, born in Germany 1632, died 1703.
 Graham, Geo. improved clocks, and invented the compound pendulum, 1721.
 Grain, John, French historian, born 1565, died 1743.
 Grandier, burnt in France for witchcraft 1634.
 Gratian, flourished 1151.
 Grattus, cotemporary with Ovid.
 Gravina, John Vincent, Italian writer, born 1664.
 Greaterix, that healed by stroaking, born in Ireland 1629, died after 1666. He made the first air-pump in England.
 Greaves, John, born 1602, died 1652.
 Green, Robert, died 1592.
 Gregory, Thaumaturgus, flourished 254.
 St. Gregory, died 270, after 30 years episcopacy.
 Gregory, Nazianzen, flourished 370.
 Gregory, Rev. John, born 1607, died 1646.
 Gregory, Ja. the mathematician, died 1675, aged 40.
 Grew, Dr. Nehemiah, died 1711.
 Grey, Rev. Thomas, died July 30, 1771.
 Grierson, Constantia, of Ireland, died 1733, aged 27.
 Grocyn, William, died 1523, aged 80.
 Gronovius, James, born at Darenty 1645, died 1716.
 Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft 1583, died 1645.
 Gruter, Janus, the philologer, born 1560, died 1627.
 Guericke, Otto de, invented the air-pump 1654.
 Guicciardini, Italian historian, died 1540, aged 58.
 Gunter, Rev. Edm. the mathem. died 1626, aged 46.
 Gustavus Vasa, died 1560, aged 70.
 Guttemberg, John, one of the candidates for the invention of printing, at Mentz, in Germany, died 1467.
 Guy, Tho. bookseller, died Dec. 27, 1724, aged 79, and left 200,000l. for building an hospital.
 Guyon, Mary, the Quietist, born 1648, died 1717.
 Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished 731 before Christ.
 Hacket, Wm. the fanatic, hanged July 28, 1592.
 Haggai, the prophet, flourished 520 before Christ.
 Hale, Sir Matthew, died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 66.
 Hales, Rev. Stephen, died Jan. 4, 1761, aged 84.
 Hall, Bishop of Norwich, died 1659, aged 82.

Hall, one of the murderers of the Duke of Gloucester, hanged at Tyburn 1399.

Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.

Hallifax, Charles, Earl of, born 1661, died 1715.

Haman, hanged, by order of Ahasuerus, 509 bef. Ch.

Hambden, born 1594, killed in battle June 24, 1643.

Hamel, John Bapt. du, French writer, died 1698.

Hamel, John, Fr. philosopher, born 1623, died 1706.

Hamilton, Duke of, and others, executed 1649.

Hamilton, Duke of, and Lord Mohun, killed in a duel in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712.

Hammond, Rev. Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.

Hammond, Mr. died 1743, aged 30.

Handel, died April 14, 1759, aged 75.

Hannibal, died 183 before Christ, aged 64.

Hanno, flourished 403 before Christ.

Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461.

Hardwick, Earl of, Lord Chancellor, died 1764, aged 73.

Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, born 1661, stabbed at the council-board March 8, 1711, died 1724.

Harley, Edward, Earl of Oxford, died 1755.

Harrington, Dr. John, died 1612.

Harrington, James, born 1612, died 1677.

Harriot, the mathematician, died 1621, aged 61.

Harvey, Dr. William, born 1578, died 1657.

Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died 1375.

Hastings, Ld. put to death in the Tower, June 13, 1483.

Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flourished 1506.

Hawkesworth, Dr. John, died Nov. 17, 1773, aged 50.

Haye, Sieur de la, died Feb. 2, 1774, aged 120.

Hayward, Sir John, the historian, died June 1627.

Head, Richard, cast away at sea 1678.

Hearne, Thomas, born 1678, died 1735.

Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Christ.

Heinsius, Daniel, died 1655.

Heister, Laur. anatomist, died 1758.

Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 before Christ.

Heliodorus, flourished in the 4th century.

Heloisa, died 1163, aged about 63.

Henley, John, commenced orator, July 10, 1726.

Henry III. of Fr. murdered by a monk, Aug. 1, 1589.

- Henry IV. of France, killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.
 Hephestion, the Macedonian gen. died 325 bef. Christ.
 Herbelot, Barth. de, Fr. writer, born 1636, died 1696.
 Herbert, Edward, Lord, born 1581, died 1648.
 Herbert, Rev. Geo. the poet, born 1593, died 1635.
 Herod, reigned in Judea 55, died Nov. 25, 4 bef. Chr.
 Herodotus, born 484, died after 413 before Christ.
 Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1757.
 Hesiod, lived 944 before Christ.
 Hesychius, flourished 499.
 Heylin, Peter, born 1599, died 1662.
 Heywood, Jasper, born 1547, died 1598.
 Heywood, John, died 1565.
 Heywood, Tho. flourished in 1596.
 Hicks, Rev. Dr. George, born 1642, died 1715.
 Hicks, William, left 300l. per ann. to the Marine Society, died 1763.
 Hierocles, flourished 202.
 Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
 St. Hillary, died 367, aged 80.
 Hipparchus, flourished between 160 and 125 bef. Chr.
 Hippias, flourished 436 before Christ.
 Hippocrates, died 361 before Christ, aged 98.
 Hiram, of Tyre, died 900 before Christ.
 Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester, died 1761.
 Hobbes, Thomas, died 1679, aged 90.
 Holinshed, the author, died 1580.
 Holofernes, killed by Judith 668 before Christ.
 Holt, Lord Chief Justice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
 Holyday, Rev. Dr. Barten, died 1661.
 Homer, born about 1041, flourished 907 bef. Christ.
 Hood, Robin, and Little John, noted highwaymen 1189.
 Hooke, Robert, inventor of pendulum watches, born 1635, died 1703.
 Hooker, Rev. Rich. born about 1553, died 1600.
 Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, burnt Feb. 4, 1555.
 Hopkins, Bp. of Londonderry, born 1633, died 1690.
 Horace, born 65, died 8 before Christ.
 Horneck, Rev. Dr. Ant. born 1641, died 1697.
 Horrox, Jeremiah, the astronomer, born about 1619, died 1641.

- Hotham, Sir John, and his son, beheaded Jan. 1, 1645.
 Hotman, Francis, the civilian, born 1524, died 1590.
 Hotspur, Henry Percy, killed July 22, 1403.
 Hovedon, Roger de, the historian, wrote 1192.
 Howard, Mr. Justice, stabbed Nov. 21, 1640.
 Howard, Sir Robert, died soon after 1692.
 Howe, Lord Viscount, slain 1758, aged 34.
 Howel, James, born 1594, died 1666.
 Huet, Peter Dan. Fr. writer, born 1674, died 1721.
 Hughes, John, born 1678, died 1720.
 Humphrey, Rev. Lau. born 1527, died 1589.
 Hufs, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.
 Hutcheson, Dr. Fran. born 1694, died aged 53.
 Hutchinson, John, born 1674, died 1737.
 Huygens, Dutch astronomer, born 1629, died 1695.
 Hyde, Dr. Thomas, the first librarian of the Bodleian library, died Feb. 18, 1703.
 Hyginus, Bishop of Rome, the first Pope, martyred 158.
 Hypatia, died about 415.
 Ignatius, made a Bp. by Sts. Peter and Paul, died 107.
 Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, born 1491, died 1556, canonized by Paul V. 1609.
 Inachus, first King of Argos, 1859 before Christ.
 Ingulphus, the historian, lived 1100.
 Innocent XI. Pope, died Aug. 2, 1689.
 Irenæus, died 202, aged 82.
 Isaac, Abraham's son, died 1717 before Christ, aged 180.
 Isaiah, began to prophesy 786, put to death 696 bef. Chr.
 Isocrates, Athen. orator, died 338 bef. Christ, aged 89.
 Jackson, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1579, died 1640.
 Jacob, stole the blessing from Esau, 1776; went into Egypt 1723; and died 1689 before Christ, aged 147.
 St. James, put to death 41; made patron of Spain 796.
 St. James the Less, Bishop of Jerusalem, martyred 62.
 James I. of Scotland, murdered by his uncle 1437.
 James III. of Scotland, killed by his nobility 1487.
 Jansenius, Corn. died 1638.
 Jason, flourished 937 before Christ.
 Jefferies, Lord Chief Justice, sent to the Tower by the Lord Mayor of London Dec. 12, 1688, where he destroyed himself April 18, 1689.

- Jenkins, Hen. of Yorkshire, died 1670, aged 169.
 Jephtha, took his rash vow 1187, died 1182 bef. Chr.
 Jeremiah, began to prophesy 629; foretold the Jewish captivity 607; and died about 577 before Christ.
 St. Jerome, born 329, died 420.
 Jerome, of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.
 Jesus Christ was born Dec. 25, in the year of the world 4005; died April 3. (*Vide Religious Institutions.*)
 Jesus, son of Sirach, lived 247 before Christ.
 Joan d'Arc, maid of Orleans, burnt June 14, 1431.
 Joanna, of Naples, strangled her husband, Oct. 5, 1345.
 Joan, Pope, died 857.
 Job, died 1553 before Christ, aged 189.
 Jodelle, Stephen, Fr. writer, born 1552, died 1573.
 Joel, prophesied 800 before Christ.
 John, King of France, taken prisoner, by Edward the Black Prince, and brought to England, but afterwards ransomed for 500,000l. 1357; died at the Savoy, in the Strand, London, on a visit, 1364.
 St. John, the Baptist, died 32.
 St. John, the Evangelist, died Dec. 27, 99, aged 91.
 Johnson, Ben, died 1637, aged 62.
 Johnson, Rev. Sam. degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn Dec. 1, 1686.
 Johnson, Rev. John, born 1662, died 1725.
 Johnson, Charles, died about 1744.
 Jones, Inigo; born 1572, died 1652.
 Joseph, sold to the Egyptians 1728, tempted by Potiphar's wife 1718; made Governor of Egypt 1715; died in Egypt 1635 before Christ, aged 110.
 Joseph and Mary, with Jesus, returned to Nazareth 3 years before the common æra.
 Julian, the Apostate, sent a vicar into Britain 358, died 363, aged 31.
 Julius Cæsar, born July 10, 100; landed at Deal Aug. 26, 55; killed March 15, 44 before Christ.
 Justin Martyr, flourished 140.
 St. Justin, died 163, aged 64.
 Justin, lived about 250.
 Justinian, the Emperor, reigned 527.
 Juvenal, born 45, died 127.

- Keil, John, the astronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
 Kempis, Thomas à, died 1471.
 Kentret, Rev. Basil, died 1714.
 Kent, Earl of, brother to Edw. II. beheaded 1330.
 Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn 1534.
 Kepler, John, born at Wittenberg 1571, died 1630.
 Keyser, architect, of Amsterdam, born 1565, died 1621.
 Kidder, Bishop of Bath, and his Lady, killed in bed
 by the fall of a stack of chimnies, 1703.
 Killegrew, Anne, died 1685, aged 24.
 Killegrew, Sir William, born 1605, died 1693.
 Kilmarnock, Lord, and Lord Balmerino, beheaded 1746.
 King, Dr. William, born 1663, died 1712.
 King, Archbishop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.
 Kirby and Wade, sea-captains, shot at Plymouth 1703.
 Knight, Mr. cashier of the South-sea company, absconded with 100,000l. 1720; compounded for 10,000l. and returned to England in 1743.
 Knowles, Sir Robert, died 1407.
 Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.
 Kouli Kan, usurped the Persian throne March 11, 1732, assassinated June 8, 1747.
 Lactantius, flourished 303.
 Laertius, lived in 183.
 Lamb, Dr. murdered in London June 24, 1628.
 Lambert, burnt in Smithfield 1538.
 Lancaster, Plantagenet, Earl of, beheaded Mar. 23, 1321.
 Lancelot, Cl. French writer, 1695.
 Landsdown, Geo. Lord, born about 1667, died 1736.
 Latimer, Bp. of Worcester, burnt at Oxford Oct. 1555.
 Laud, Archbishop, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71.
 Lauderdale, Duke of, died Aug. 24, 1682.
 Laver, Counsellor, hanged for treason March 17, 1722.
 Lazarus, raised from the dead 33, died Dec. 17, 63.
 Lee, Archbishop of York, died 1544, aged 62.
 Lee, Nath. flourished 1690, died aged 33.
 L'Enfant, James, Fr. writer, born 1661, died 1728.
 Legat, burnt in Smithfield, for Arianism, 1612.
 Leibnitz, born at Leipzig 1646, died 1716.
 Leicester, Dudley, Earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
 Leigh, Edward, born 1602, died 1671.

- Leland, John, the antiquary, died 1552, aged 45.
 Leland, Dr. died Jan. 16, 1766, aged 73.
 Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
 Leo I. Emperor, ordered 200,000 books to be burnt 476.
 Leo IX. the first Pope that kept an army, 1054.
 Leofricus, the first Bishop of Exeter, died 1073.
 Lesley, Bishop of Ross, born 1527, died 1596.
 L'Estrange, Sir Roger, born 1617, died 1705.
 Lewellin, the last Prince of the Welch, defeated 1284.
 St. Lewis, King of France, die Aug. 25, 1270.
 Lewis XIV. of France, died 1715, aged 77, reigned 72.
 Lewis XV. of France, stabbed by Damien, but not mortally, Jan. 5, 1757; died May 10, 1774, aged 64, reigned 59.
 Ley, Rev. John, born 1583, died 1662.
 Lightfoot, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.
 Lilburne, John, whipt Feb. 19, 1638, died Aug. 1657.
 Lilio, Aloys. inventor of the Gregorian calendar, 1576.
 Lillo, George, born 1693, died Sept. 3, 1739.
 Lilly, John, flourished 1575.
 Lilly, William, the astrologer, born 1602, died 1681.
 Lillye, William, the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.
 Linus and Orpheus, flourished 1281 before Christ.
 Lisle, Lady, beheaded at Winchester Sept. 2, 1685.
 Littlebury, Isaac, born 1657, died 1710.
 Littleton, Rev. Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
 Livius, Titus, the historian, born 58 before Christ, died in 18.
 Llewellin, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
 Locke, John, born 1632, died Nov. 28, 1704.
 Lodge, Thomas, died 1625.
 Lollard, propagated his opinions 1315, burnt 1351.
 Lombard, Peter, flourished 1158.
 Long, Dr. Roger, of Cambridge, died 1771, aged 91.
 Longbeard, William Fitz-Osbert, a notorious ruffian, hanged at Tyburn in 1197.
 Longinus, the orator, put to death 273.
 Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, died 1547.
 Lovat, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill 1746.
 Love, Rev. Christ. beheaded Aug. 22, 1651, aged 33.
 Loyer, Peter le, born 1540, died 1634.

EMINENT MEN.

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- Lucan, born at Corduba, in Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned, and bled to death in a bath, April 30, 64.
- Lucas, Rev. Dr. Rich. born 1648, died blind 1715.
- Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died Nov. 5, 1771.
- Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London, at St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the see of an Archbishop, till removed to Canterbury, 179.
- Lucretius, born at Rome 95, put an end to his life in a raging fit in 52 before Christ.
- Luke, died about the year 70, aged 80.
- Lulli, J. Bapt. French writer, died 1687.
- Luther, Martin, appeared 1518, died 1546.
- Lycophron, the poet, flourished 303 before Christ.
- Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, born 926, established his laws 884, died in Crete 872 before Christ.
- Lydgate, John, the historian, lived in 1440.
- Lyons, Israel, of Cambridge, died 1769.
- Lysimachus, died 281 before Christ, aged 80.
- Lyttleton, Tho. died 1481, aged 79.
- Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle, the antiquarian, died 1770.
- Lyttleton, Lord, born 1700, created a peer 1756, married 1742, died Aug. 25, 1773.
- Mabillon, John, French writer, born 1632, died 1707.
- Macarius, flourished 373.
- Machiavel, died 1530.
- Mackenzie, Geo. born 1636, died 1691.
- Macmahone, Lord, hanged for treason Nov. 1, 1644.
- Macquire, Lord, hanged at Tyburn Feb. 20, 1645.
- Macrobius, died about 415.
- Magellan, Ferd. died 1520.
- Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.
- Mahomet, born at Mecca May 5, 570, began his errors 612, the sect commenced 622, died June 18, 631.
- Malachi, flourished 397 before Christ.
- Malcolm, Sarah, executed in Fleet-street March 7, 1733.
- Malebranche, born at Paris 1638, died 1715.
- Malherbe, Francis, Fr. writer, born 1555, died 1628.
- Mallet, David, died 1765.
- Malmsbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
- Malpighi, born in Italy 1628, died 1694.

- Manassah, chosen high-priest 253 before Christ.
 Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged 65.
 Mandeville, Sir John, died 1372.
 Manetho, the Egypt. hist. flourished 261 bef. Christ.
 Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock
 384 before Christ.
 Manning, Cromwell's spy, executed abroad 1655.
 Marca, Archbishop of Paris, born 1594, died 1662.
 Marcellus, died 23 before Christ.
 Marise, William, a nobleman's son, drawn, hanged,
 and quartered, for piracy, 1241.
 St. Mark, died in 68.
 Marlborough, J. Duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
 Marloe, Christopher, killed by his rival 1593.
 Marolles, Mich. de, Fr. writer, born 1600, died 1681.
 Marot, John, died 1523.
 Marot, Clement, French poet, born 1495, died 1544.
 Marsham, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
 Marsten, John, died about 1614.
 St. Martin, died about 402.
 Martial, born at Bilboa 34, died 109.
 Martyr, Peter, born 1500, died at Zurich Nov. 12, 1562.
 Marvel, Andrew, born 1620, died 1678.
 Mary de Medicis, Queen-Mother of France, visited
 England 1638.
 Mary, mother of Christ, died in 45, aged 60.
 Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England May 16, 1568 ;
 (*Vide* Sovereigns) beheaded Feb. 8, 1589, aged 44.
 Massillon, J. B. French writer, died 1743.
 Massinger, Philip, died 1640, aged 55.
 St. Matthew, died in 65.
 Matthews, John, hanged at Tyburn Nov. 6, 1716.
 Matthias, was high-priest 6 years before Christ.
 Mauritius, *alias* O'Fihely, Abp. of Tuam, died 1513.
 Maximilian, the Emp. enlisted as a subject and captain,
 under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.
 May, Thomas, died 1652.
 Mayer, Tobias, astronomer, died 1762.
 Mayne, Rev. Dr. Jasper, born 1604, died 1672.
 Maynwaring, Arthur, born 1668, died 1712.
 Mazarine, Cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.

- Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.
Mecænas, died 8 years before Christ.
Melancthon, Philip, died 1560, aged 63.
Menage, Giles, born at Angiers 1613, died 1692.
Menander, the Athenian, born 342.
Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.
Merfennus, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
Methuselah, died 1656 of the world, aged 969.
Meton, inventor of the Metonic circle, 430 bef. Christ.
Mezeray, the French historian, born 1610, died 1683.
Micah, the prophet, flourished 754 before Christ.
Middleton, Dr. Conyers, born 1683, died 1750.
Mill, Rev. Dr. John, born about 1645, died 1707.
Miller, Rev. James, born 1703, died 1743.
Miller, Phil. died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.
Milo, banished for killing Clodius, 52 before Christ.
Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.
Minos, the law-giver, reigned at Crete 1432 bef. Christ.
Minutia, the vestal, buried alive 337 before Christ.
Mist, the printer, imprisoned June 1721.
Mitchel, Joseph, born 1684, died 1738.
Moliere, born 1620, died 1672.
Molina, Louis, died 1600.
Molyneux, William, born 1656, died 1698.
Monk, Gen. arbitrer of England's fate 1659, made Duke of Albemarle July 12, 1660.
Monmouth, Jeffery of, wrote in 1152.
Monmouth, Duke of, beheaded 1685, aged 35.
Mantagne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
Montesquieu, Char. Secondat, Baron, born 1689, died 1755.
Montfaucon, died 1741, aged 86.
Montrose, Marq. of, exec. at Edinburgh 1650, aged 37.
More, Sir Tho. beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 55.
Moreri, born in France 1643, died 1680.
Morley, Lord, tried at Westminster hall for murder 1666.
Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, hanged Nov. 29, 1330.
Morton, Bishop of Durham, born 1564, died 1659.
Moses, born 1571, sent the ten plagues of Egypt 1491, received the tables of stone on Mount Sinai May 4, 1491, died 1491 before Christ.
Moss, Rev. Dr. Robert, born about 1667, died 1729.

- Motteaux, Peter, murdered 1718, aged 58.
 Moulin, Cha. du, Fr. writer, born 1500, died 1566.
 Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered aged 32.
 Mowbray, Robert de, died about 1125.
 Moyle, Walter, born 1672, died 1721.
 Muntzer, Tho. founder of the sect of Anabaptists, put to death 1525.
 Muret, Mark Anth. Fr. writer, born 1526, died 1585.
 Murray, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, killed Jan. 23, 1570.
 Nabonasser, died 734 before Christ.
 Nahum, the prophet, flourished 758 before Christ.
 Napier, Archibald, died 1622.
 Navarre, Margaret, Queen of, died 1549.
 Naylor, the Quaker, whipped, &c. Dec. 4, 1656.
 Nebuchadnezzar, King of Assyria, 606 before Christ.
 Nehemiah, the prophet, flourished 456 before Christ.
 Nelson, Robert, born 1656, died 1715.
 Nennius, the Bangor historian, lived in 620.
 Nero, murdered his mother 55, died 68, aged 32.
 Newburgh, William de, the historian, wrote 1197.
 Newton, Sir Is. born Dec. 25, 1642, died March 20, 1727.
 Nicolle, Peter, born in France 1625, died 1705.
 Nicot, J. introducer of tobacco into France, died 1600.
 Noah, directed to build the ark 1536 of the world, 120 before the flood; died 1998 before Christ, aged 950.
 Noailles, Ant. de, died 1562.
 Noailles, Cardinal, died 1729.
 Noalles, Francis de, died 1585.
 Norfolk, Duke of, beheaded on Tower-hill, May 8, 1572.
 Norman, John, the first Lord Mayor of London that went by water to Westminster to be sworn, 1453.
 Norris, Rev. John, born 1657, died after 1710.
 Northumberland, Earl of, beheaded at York 1572.
 Norwood, Rich. measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.
 Obadiah, prophesied 587 before Christ.
 Occam, William, died 1343.
 O'Connor, Roderic, last of the Irish monarchs, died 1198, very old.
 St. Odo, died 942, aged 64.
 Oecolampadius, the reformer, died 1531, aged 49.

- Oedipus, King of Thebes, 1266 before Christ.
Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600, died 1676.
Oldcastle, Sir John, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar 1418, the first Protestant martyr.
Oldham, John, born 1653, died 1683.
Oldmixon, John, born in George I.'s reign.
Orange, Wm. I. Prince of, assassinated June 30, 1584.
Origen, died 253, aged 69.
Orlando Furioso, died 772.
Orleans, Duke of, assassinated at Paris Nov. 23, 1407.
Orpheus, the poet, flourished 576 before Christ.
Osbernus, the historian, lived in 1020.
Osburn, Francis, born about 1590, died 1659.
Ossian, flourished as a poet in 300.
Otho, the Roman Emperor, died in 69, aged 37.
Otho, Emperor of Germany, visited England 1207.
Ottoman, the first Emperor of the Turks, 1293.
Otway, Thomas, born 1651, died 1685.
Oughtred, Rev. William, born 1573, died 1660.
Ouin, Peter, conspired to kill the French King 1598.
Overbury, Sir Tho. poisoned in the Tower Sept. 15, 1613, aged 32.
Ovid, born at Sulmo 43 before Christ, died 15 aft. Christ.
Owen, Rev. Dr. John, died 1683, aged 66.
Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743.
Pace, Rich. Dean of St. Paul's, died 1532, aged 50.
Palladio, the architect, flourished in 1576.
Par, Tho. died 1635, aged 152. He lived in 10 reigns.
Paracelsus, died 1541, aged 48.
Paré, Ambrose, died about 1584.
Paris, Matthew, the historian, died 1259.
Parmenides, the philosopher, lived 505 before Christ.
Parry, Dr. executed for a plot against Elizabeth 1585.
Parsons, Rob. the Jesuit, born 1546, died 1610.
Partridge, John, the astrologer, died 1715.
Pascal, Blaise, born at Auvergne 1623, died 1662.
Pasquire, Stephen, Fr. writer, died 1615, aged 81.
Paterculus, Vall. flourished about 30.
St. Patrick, first Bp. in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.
Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604, died 1681.

- St. Paul, converted 33, caught up into the 3d heaven 44, visited Athens and Corinth 50, died June 29, 67.
- Pausanias, flourished 134.
- Pavillon, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.
- Peckham, John, Abp. of Canterbury, the first writer on perspective 1279.
- Peirce, James, born 1674, died 1726.
- Pelham, Henry, died 1754, aged 60.
- Pell, Rev. Dr. John, born 1611, died 1685.
- Pembroke, Earl of, Protector of Engl. died May 12 16.
- Penn, Wm. Settler of Pennsylvania, born 1644, died 1718.
- Percy, Henry, Earl of Nortumberland, last male heir of that family, died 1669.
- Perdiccas, died 321 before Christ.
- Pericles, the Athen. Gen. died 429 bef. Chr. aged 70.
- Perrault, Ch. French writer, died 1703.
- Perrault, Cl. French writer, died 1688.
- Perron, Cardinal du, born 1556, died 1618.
- Perseus, first King of Mycene, 1028 before Christ.
- Persius Flaccus, born Dec. 4, 42, died aged 28.
- Pertinax, died 193, aged 66.
- Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583, died 1652.
- Petavius, died 1652, aged 69.
- St. Peter, baptised Cornelius, and estab. a Bp. at Antioch 37, established the see of Rome 41, died 76.
- Peter I. of Russia, visited Engl. 1698, died 1725, aged 53.
- Peter III. ditto, deposed and murdered July 16, 1762.
- Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo 1304, died 1374.
- Petronius Arbiter, died 66 before Christ.
- Peyrere, Isaac de, French writer, died 1677.
- Phædrus, born 47 before Christ, died 31 after.
- Pharamond, first French monarch, died 428.
- Pharaoh, ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be destroyed 1573; drowned, with his army, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Christ.
- Phidias, the statuary, lived 486 before Christ.
- Philetus, of Cos, grammarian, flourished 280 bef. Chr.
- Philip, King of Macedon, murdered by Pausanias 336.
- Philip III. of Spain, renounced his crown to his son, on whose death he was rechosen, 1724; died 1746.
- Philip, of Castile, driven by a storm to England 1505.

- Philips, Ambrose, died 1748.
Philips, Cath. the celebrated Orinda, died 1644.
Philips, John, died 1708, aged 32.
Philo Judæus, flourished 40.
Philpot, John, an Alderman of London, stabbed Wat Tyler in Smithfield 1381.
Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529, died 1584.
Pilate, made Governor of Judea 27, slew himself 40.
Pilkington, Letitia, born 1712, died Aug. 29, 1750.
Pindar, the poet, died 435 before Christ, aged 80.
Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.
Pithou, Francis, French writer, died 1621.
Pitt, Rev. Christian, born 1699, died 1748.
Pizarro, Admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
Plantagenet, Geofrey, married the Emp. Maude 1127.
Platina, the historian, died 1481, aged 60.
Plato, died 384 before Christ, aged 80.
Plautus, died 184 before Christ.
Pliny, the elder, lived in 74, aged 56.
Pliny, the younger, lived in 99.
Plotinus, the philosopher, died in 370.
Plunket, Oliver, titular Archbishop of Dublin, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681.
Plutarch, died 119, aged 69.
Pococke, Rev. Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1661.
Pole, Cardinal, died Nov 18, 1558, aged 58.
Pognac, Cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
Polybius, born at Megelopolis 205 before Christ.
Polycarpus, died 167.
Pomfret, Rev. Mr. died young, 1709.
Pompey, killed in Egypt 48 before Christ, aged 59.
Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1588.
Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.
Porphyry, died 304, aged 71.
Porteous, Capt. put to death at Edinb. Sept. 7, 1736.
Portuguese ambass.'s brother beheaded for murder 1651.
Postel, Wm. French writer, born 1505; died 1581.
Potter, Archbishop, died 1747, aged 73.
Pouch, Capt. hanged 1607.

Praxiteles, the statuary, died after 288 before Christ.

Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688, died 1766;
the young one, born March 20, 1720.

Priam, King of Troy, died 1184 before Christ.

Prideaux, Humphry, born 1648, died 1724.

Prior, Matthew, died Sept. 18, 1721, aged 56.

Procopus, flourished 537.

Prodicus, flourished 436 before Christ.

Prometheus, flourished among the Greeks 1687 bef. Ch.

Provinzale, eminent in mosaic, born 1575, died 1539.

Prudentius, born 348, died 412.

Prynne, Wm. born 1600; tried by the Star-Chamber
1633; stood in the pillory May 1634; again 1637;
took his seat in the long parliament Nov. 28, 1640;
died Oct. 24, 1669.

Ptolemy, flourished 141.

Ptolomy Philo, flourished 284 before Christ.

Puffendorf, died 1694, aged 62.

Pulteney, Wm. struck out of the list of privy council-
lors July 1, 1731; died, Earl of Bath, 1770.

Pyrrhus, began to reign at Epirus 295; wounded in a
battle with the Romans, and lost 20,000 men to their
5000; killed fighting, by a woman's throwing a tile
at his head, 272 before Christ.

Pythagoras, died 497 before Christ.

Quevedo, died 1647.

Quin, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.

Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.

Quintilian, died about 95.

Quivedo, died in 95.

Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1553.

Rabutin, Count de Buffy, born 1622, died 1693.

Racan, Marq. of, French writer, born 1589, died 1670.

Racine, French writer, died 1699, aged 59.

Radcliff, Dr. John, died Nov. 1, 1714.

Rainwell, John, Lord Mayor of London, 1426.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, beheaded Oct. 29, 1618, aged 65.

Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.

Randolph, Thomas, born 1605, died 1534.

Rapin, Nich. died 1607.

Rapin, René, died 1687.

- Rapin de Thoyras, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
Ratcliffe, Mr. beheaded Dec. 8, 1746.
Ravencroft, Edw. wrote in 1670.
Ray, Rev. John, the naturalist, born 1628, died 1706.
Raynolds, Rev. Dr. John, born 1549, died 1607.
Read, an Alderman of London, sent as a common soldier,
for refusing the King an arbitrary benevolence, 1544.
Record, Rob. first English writer on algebra, about 1557.
Regiomontanus, John Muller, astronomer, poisoned
at Rome 1476.
Regnier, Mathur. French writer, born 1573, died 1613.
Retz, Cardinal de, died 1679.
Rhees, the last King of South Wales, killed 1094.
Richardson, Samuel, died 1761, aged 72.
Richlieu, Cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.
Ridley, Bp. of London, burnt at Oxford Oct. 16, 1555.
Rigaud, Hyacinth. painter, died 1744.
Rivers, Anth. Earl of, beheaded June 13, 1483.
Rizzio, an Italian musician, favourite of Mary, Queen
of Scots, killed March 9, 1566.
Robert, Duke of Normandy, died in prison 1107.
Roche foucault, Cardinal, died 1645.
Roche foucault, Duke of, died 1680, aged 68.
Roche ster, Wilmot, Earl of, died July 26, 1680, aged 32.
Roger de Hoveden, the historian, flourished 1192.
Rogers, Rev. Thomas, died 1616.
Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.
Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, conquered that coun-
try from the crown of France, 876.
Romulus, flourished 627 before Christ.
Ronsard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.
Rooke, Admiral Sir George, died 1708, aged 47.
Rosamond, born 1162, shut up at Woodstock 1177.
Roscius, flourished 50 before Christ.
Roscommon, Earl of, died 1684.
Rotrou, French writer, born 1609, died 1650.
Roubilliac, the sculptor, died 1762.
Rowe, Nicholas, died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
Rowe, Eliz. died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakespeare.
Roxana, and her son Alexander, killed 311 bef. Chr.

- Rupert, Prince, died Nov. 29, 1682, aged 62.
 Rushworth, John, born 1607, died 1690.
 Russel, Lord, beheaded July 21, 1683.
 Russel, Admiral, died 1727, aged 75.
 Rust, Bp. of Dromore, died 1670.
 Rutherford, Dr. Thomas, died 1770, aged 66.
 Ruyter, Adm. died 1676, aged 69.
 Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1673.
 Rysbrac, the sculptor, died 1762.
 Sacheverall, Rev. Dr. silenced March 23, 1710.
 Sackville, Lord George, tried Aug. 15, 1760.
 Sadler, John, born 1615, died 1674.
 Salisbury, Richard Neville, Earl of, beheaded 1461.
 Salisbury, Countess of, the last of the Plantagenets,
 beheaded May 27, 1540.
 Salisbury, Sally, died in Newgate Feb. 25, 1724.
 Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
 Sallustius, died 34 before Christ.
 Samuel, born 1149, died 1061 before Christ.
 Sandcroft, Abp. of Canterbury, born 1616; committed
 to the Tower, tried, and acquitted, 1688; de-
 prived 1689; died 1693, aged 77.
 Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561, died 1629.
 Sandys, George, died 1643.
 Sanquir, Lord, hanged for killing a fencing-master 1612.
 Santeuil, J. Baptiste, Fr. writer, born 1630, died 1697.
 Sappho, lived 603 before Christ.
 Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 bef. Chr. aged 127.
 Sardinia, Victor Amideus, King of, died 1732.
 Sarpi, Father Paul, born 1552, died 1623.
 Sarrafin, John, French writer, died 1654.
 Savage, Rich. born 1698; condemned for murder 1727;
 pardoned 1728; died about 1740.
 Savile, Sir Henry, born 1549, died 1622.
 Saul, King of Israel, 1095; killed himself 1055 bef. Ch.
 Saumaise, Claude de, Fr. writer, born 1588, died 1653.
 Saunderson, the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
 Saxe, Count, died 1750, aged 54.
 Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand before Porfenna,
 for killing the secretary, when he intended to have
 slain Porfenna himself, 508 before Christ.

- Scales, Lord, murdered by a ferryman Aug. 19, 1460.
 Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, died 1558, aged 75.
 Scäliger, Jos. French writer, died 1609, aged 69.
 Scanderbeg, died 1467, aged 63.
 Scarron, Paul, French writer, born 1610, died 1660.
 Schomberg, Duke of, landed in Ireland Aug. 13, 1689;
 killed at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
 Scot, Reginald, died 1599.
 Scott, Rev. John, born 1638, died 1695.
 Scotus, John, died 883.
 Scotus, Marianus, the historian, flourished 1086.
 Scudéry, Geo. French writer, born 1603, died 1667.
 Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.
 Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who instituted the prize poems
 at Cambridge, born about 1684, died 1750.
 Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1639, died about 1720.
 Sejanus, died 31.
 Selden, John, born 1584, died 1654.
 Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, died 1965 before Christ.
 Seneca, born at Corduba in 1, died 64.
 Serres, John de, French writer, died 1598.
 Servetus, burnt at Geneva Oct. 27, 1553.
 Settle, Elkanah, born 1645, died 1724.
 Severus, died 211, aged 56.
 Seueur, Eust. born 1617, died 1655.
 Sevigne, Marchioness de, born 1626, died 1696.
 Sewell, Dr. Geo. master of the rolls, died Feb. 8, 1727.
 Seymour, Lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, Mar. 20, 1549.
 Shada, died 1649.
 Shadwell, Thomas, born 1640, died Nov. 20, 1692.
 Shaftesbury, Earl of, born 1671, died 1713.
 Shakespeare, Wm. born 1564, died April 23, 1616.
 Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, born 1618, shot in
 his coach July 9, 1668.
 Sharp, Archbishop of York, died 1714.
 Shebbéare, Dr. pilloried at Charing-cross 1758.
 Shem, son of Noah, died 1846 before Christ, aged 600.
 Sheperry, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
 Shepheard, John, executed at Tyburn 1725.
 Shepherd, James, executed for plotting to take away
 the life of George I. March 1717.

Sh erard, Will, founder of the botanic prof. at Oxford, died 1728.

Sh erburne, Sir Edward, born 1618, killed in a mutiny at Oxford June 12, 1646.

Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685, died 1738.

Sherlock, Wm. Dean of St. Paul's, born 1641, died 1707.

Shirley, James, born 1594, died 1666.

Shore, Jane, mistress of Edw. IV. did penance 1483; her husband executed for coining 1496.

Shovel, Sir Cloudsley, lost on the rocks of Scilly Oct. 22, 1707, aged 56.

Sidney, Sir Phil. born 1554, killed in battle, Sept. 22, 1586.

Sidney, Algernon, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.

Sigebert, the historian, died 1113.

Sigismund, the Emperor, visited England 1419, died 1438, aged 60.

Simnel, Lambert, crowned King in Ireland 1487.

Simon Magus, the first heretic, came to Rome 41.

Simonides, the poet, flourished 503 before Christ.

Simpson, Thomas, died 1761.

Sirmond, James, Fr. writer, born 1559, died 1631.

Sisypus, first King of Corinth, 1504 before Christ.

Sixtus V. Pope, 1585

Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1529.

Slingby, Sir Henry, Governor of Hull, and Dr. Hewit, beheaded on Tower-hill June 8, 1658.

Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660, died Jan. 11, 1752.

Smart, Rev. Christopher, died 1771.

Smith, Sir Thomas, born 1514, died 1577.

Smith, Edmund, died 1710, aged 41.

Smith, Dr. Robert, of Cambridge, died 1768, aged 82.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1638, died 1710.

Smollet, Dr. died Sept. 17, 1771.

Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672.

Sobeiski, John, King of Poland, died 1696.

Socrates, put to death 401 before Christ, aged 70.

Solomon, born 1043; succeeded his father, David, on the throne 1015; laid the foundation of his temple May 21, 1012; finished his palace 991; died 975 before Christ.

Solon, the Athenian lawgiver, born 549 before Christ, died aged 80.

- Somerſet, Duke of, made protector 1547; deprived 1549; beheaded on Tower-hill Jan. 22, 1553.
- Somerſet, H. Beaufort, Duke of, beheaded May 15, 1464.
- Somner, Wm. the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.
- Sophocles, died 406 before Chriſt, aged 90.
- Sorblere, Sam. French writer, born 1650, died 1670.
- South, Rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
- Southern, Thomas, born 1660, died May 26, 1746.
- Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva 1629, died 1710.
- Spanheim, Fred. born at ditto 1632, died 1701.
- Speed, John, the hiſtorian, died July 1629, aged 76.
- Spelman, Sir Henry, died 1641, aged 80.
- Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, died 1693, aged 62.
- Spencers, father, ſon, and grandſon; the father was hanged at Briſtol, aged 90, in Oct. 1326; the ſon was hanged at Hereford Nov. 24 following; the grandſon was beheaded at Briſtol 1400.
- Spenſer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
- Spinckes, Rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.
- Spinoza, Bened. died at the Hague 1677, aged 44.
- Spotswood, Abp. of St. Andrew's, born 1565, died 1639.
- Stafford, Humphrey, for rebelling againſt Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn 1486.
- Stafford, Lord, beheaded May 12, 1642.
- Stanislaus, the abdicated King of Sweden, burnt by accident 1766; aged 89.
- Stanley, Thomas, died 1678.
- Stapleton, Walter, Bp. of Exeter, murdered in London, in an inſurrection of the people, 1326.
- Stapleton, Sir Robert, died 1669.
- Statius, born about 41, died about 102.
- Steele, Sir Richard, died Sept. 1, 1729, aged 53.
- Stephen, the firſt martyr, died Dec. 26, 33.
- Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine 1740.
- Stepney, George, born 1663, died 1707.
- Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1549.
- Stillingfleet, Biſhop of Worceſter, died 1699.
- Stilpo, the philoſopher, died about 294 before Chriſt.
- Stirling, William, Earl of, died Feb. 1641.
- Stow, John, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.
- Strabo, flouriſhed 30 before Chriſt.

- Struensee and Brandt, Danish Counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 28, 1772.
- Stryfe, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.
- Stubbe, Hen. born 1631, drowned 1676.
- Stukely, Dr. died 1765.
- Suckling, Sir John, born 1613, died 1642.
- Sudbury, Abp. of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill June 14, 1381.
- Suetonius, the historian, flourished in 110, died 118.
- Sueth, Eust. le, French painter, died 1655.
- Suffolk, Duke of, murdered 1450.
- Suffolk, Duke of, beheaded Feb. 1554.
- Suffolk, Edmund de la Pole, Earl of, beheaded 1513.
- Suidas, lived in 1087.
- Sully, Duke de, died 1641, aged 82.
- Sulpicius, the historian, died 420.
- Sunderland, Robert, Earl of, died Sept. 28, 1702.
- Surry, Earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill 1547.
- Sutton, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, born 1532, died 1611.
- Suze, Mad. de la, died 1673.
- Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, died Oct. 1745, aged 78.
- Swieten, Baron Van, died June 1772.
- Swithin, St. Bp. of Winchester, died 854.
- Sydenham, Dr. Tho. died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.
- Sydney, Algernon, died 1684, aged 66.
- Sydney, Sir Philip, died 1586.
- Sylvester, Joshua, died 1618, aged 55.
- Sylvius, Æneas, died 1464.
- Symachus, flourished 201.
- Synge, Abp. of Tuam, born 1659, died July 14, 1741.
- Sysigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, starved herself 324 before Christ.
- Tacitus, lived in 97.
- Talbot, Lord Chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.
- Tallard, Marshal, taken prisoner by the English 1764.
- Temerlane, conqueror of Asia, born 1336, died 1405.
- Tarquin, died 493 before Christ, aged 90.
- Tassa, Orland. musician, died 1594.
- Tasso, Tor. died 1595, aged 51.
- Tate, Nahum, died 1716.

- Taverner, Richard, born 1505, died 1575.
 Taylor, John, the water-poet, died 1654, aged 74.
 Taylor, Bp. of Downe, died Aug. 13, 1667.
 Tedworth, drummer of, transported 1661.
 Temple, Sir William, died Jan 1699, aged 69.
 Terence, died 159, aged 64; his comedies first acted
 154 before Christ.
 Terpander, the musician, lived about 706 bef. Christ.
 Tertullian, died 196, aged 85.
 Teucer, first King of Troy, 1502 before Christ.
 Thales, the philosoph. born 640, died 572 bef. Christ.
 Thaymis, the poet, flourished 1104 before Christ.
 Themistocles, the Athen. Gen. died 449 before Christ.
 Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George I.'s reign.
 Theocritus, flourished 285 before Christ.
 Theodore, first and only King of Corsica, abdicated his
 kingdom 1737; sheltered himself in England, where
 he was confined for debt in the King's-bench prison,
 from whence he was released by an act of insolvency,
 when he registered his kingdom for the benefit of his
 creditors, 1756; died in an obscure lodging, in St.
 Ann's, Soho, London, 1757, and was buried in the
 church of St. Giles's in the Fields.
 Theodosius the Great, made his entry into Constanti-
 nople 380, died 395, aged 60.
 Theodotian, flourished 175.
 Theophrastus, born at Lesbos 322, died 288 bef. Chr.
 Theseus, who slew the Minotaur, flour. 1134 bef. Christ.
 Thespis, the poet, flourished about 539 before Christ.
 Thomson, James, died Aug. 27, 1748, aged 47.
 Thoresby, Ralph, the antiquary, born 1658, died Oct.
 16, 1725.
 Thorp, Speaker of the House of Commons, murdered
 by the mob 1460.
 Thou, Ja. Aug. de, Fr. writer, born 1553, died 1617.
 Thrasybulus, the Athenian General, slain by the As-
 pendians 390 before Christ.
 Throgmorton, Francis, executed 1583.
 Thucydides, the Athenian General, banished by ostracism
 444 before Christ, aged 26.
 Thynne, Thomas, shot in Pall-Mall Feb. 12, 1682.

- Tibullus, born 43, died 11 before Christ.
 Tickle, Thomas, died 1740.
 Tillotson, Abp. of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 63.
 Timeus, the historian, flourished 262 before Christ.
 Timoleon, of Syracuse, died 337 before Christ.
 St. Timotheus, disciple of St. Paul, died Jan 25, 97.
 Tindal, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
 Tindale, William, hanged at Augsburgh, for translating the Scriptures 1536.
 Tobit, born 749, cured of his blindness by his son 690, died 645 before Christ.
 Toland, John, born 1670, died 1722.
 Tolet, Francis, the first Jesuit that was made a Cardinal, died 1596.
 Tonstall, Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, born about 1474, died Nov. 28, 1559.
 Torquatus, M. caused his own son to be put to death for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 bef. Christ.
 Tournefort, Joseph, botanist, died 1708.
 Trap, Rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1669.
 Trap, Rev. Dr. Jos. born 1679, died Nov. 1747.
 Trapezuntius, George, died 1481, aged 83.
 Trenchard, John, born 1669, died 1723.
 Tresilian, Sir Robert, Chief Justice, and others, hanged at Tyburn, 1388.
 Tristram, Francis, French writer, born 1601, died 1655.
 Trumbull, born 1639, died 1716.
 Trump, Van, the Dutch Admiral, killed in an engagement July 29, 1653.
 Turner, Dr. Will. the first Eng. botanist, about 1550.
 Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546, died 1601.
 Tyler, Wat, the rebel, killed by Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, 1381.
 Tyrrel, James, born 1642, died 1718.
 Ulysses, flourished 1149 before Christ.
 Urban VI. and Clement VII. Anti-popes, in 1337.
 Usher, Abp. of Armagh, born 1581, died 1656.
 Val, Claude de, the highwayman, hanged Jan. 21, 1670.
 Valentin, the first professed Polytheist, lived 110.
 Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603, died 1676.
 Van Swieten, Baron, died June 1772.

- Vanburgh, Sir John, died March 26, 1726.
 Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded June 14, 1662.
 Vanini, burnt at Thoulouse, a martyr to Atheism, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.
 Varro, Terrentius, died 28 before Christ, aged 88.
 Vasco di Gama, a Portuguese, discoverer of the East Indies, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, died at Cochinchina 1524.
 Vauban, Seb. Marechal, French engineer, died 1707, aged 74.
 Vaugelas, Claud, French writer, born 1585, died 1650.
 Vaux, Nicholas, Lord, died 1523.
 Vayer, Fr. le, French writer, born 1588, died 1672.
 Velleius Paterculus, died in 31.
 Venner, &c. executed, Jan. 20, 1661.
 Vernon, Admiral, died 1757, aged 73.
 Verslegens, Rich. died after 1625.
 Vertot, French writer, died 1735.
 Vesputius Americus, a Florentine, discoverer of the West Indies, died after 1497.
 Vida, Hieron, died 1566.
 Vieta, Fr. died 1603.
 Villars, Lord Francis, slain at Kingston July 7, 1648.
 Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, in 63; died at Brundisium, in Italy, 18 before Christ.
 Virgil, Polydore, died 1555, aged 80.
 Virginus, slew his daughter, that she might not fall a sacrifice to the lust of Appius Claudius, 446 bef. Christ.
 Viterbes, Annus de, died 1492.
 Vitruvius, the architect, flourished 135 before Christ.
 Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.
 Voiture, Vincent, Fr. writer, born 1598, died 1648.
 Wade, Marshal, died 1748, aged 75.
 Wager, Admiral, died 1743, aged 77.
 Wagstaffe, Rev. Tho. born 1645, died 1712.
 Walker, the Rev. Mr. defended Londonderry 1689; slain at the battle of the Boyne 1690.
 Walker, Dr. John, of Cambridge, died 1767, aged 91.
 Wallace, Sir Wm. hanged and quartered 1305.
 Waller, Edm. died 1687, aged 81.
 Wallis, Rev. Dr. John, born 1616, died 1703.

- Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, born 1674; committed to the Tower 1712, died 1745.
- Walfsh, born 1659, died 1708.
- Walsingham, Thomas, the historian, lived in 1454.
- Walton, Brian, Bp. of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible, died 1661.
- Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, knocked down Wat Tyler with the city mace, 1381.
- Warbeck, Perkin, executed Nov. 1499.
- Warin, John, French writer, died 1672.
- Warren, Adm. died 1752, aged 49.
- Warreston, Laird, hanged at Edinburgh July 24, 1663.
- Ward, Dr. Seth, born 1616, died 1689.
- Warwick, Earl of, the King Maker, Governor of Henry VI. 1427; died 1440.
- Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of, defeated at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, and slain.
- Warwick, Earl of, son to the Duke of Clarence, beheaded on Tower-hill Nov. 21, 1499.
- Watson, Charles, Admiral, died 1756, aged 44.
- Watts, Dr. Isaac, born 1673, died 1748.
- West, Admiral, died 1757, aged 43.
- Westminster, Matthew of, died about 1380.
- Wharton, Philip, Duke of, died about 1731.
- Whiston, Will. the astronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
- Whitby, Rev. Dan. born 1638, died 1726.
- Whitfield, Rev. Geo. excluded the church May 10, 1739, died 1770, aged 56.
- Whittington, Sir Rich. Lord Mayor of London, 1377.
- Whittington, Rob. the rhetorician, flourished 1530.
- Wickliffe, preached against the Pope's supremacy 1377; died 1385; and, 40 years after, his bones were burnt, for being a heretic.
- Wilcocks, Rev. Thomas, flourished 1599.
- Wild, Jonathan, hanged May 24, 1725.
- William, Bp. of Osfory, born 1603, died Feb. 1672.
- Williams, Rev. Dr. Dan. died 1716, aged 71.
- Willis, Dr. Thomas, born 1621, died 1675.
- Willis, Dr. John, died 1703, aged 77.
- Willis, Dr. Browne, died Feb. 1760.
- Wilson, Arth. the historian, born 1596, died 1652.

- Willson, Sam. of London, bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in small sums to industrious tradesmen 1771.
- Winchelsea, Anne, Countess of, died 1720.
- Wingate, Edm. died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 62.
- Winkelman, Abbé, murdered at Trieste 1768.
- Wir, John de, murdered at the Hague Aug. 10, 1672.
- Witikind, flourished 781.
- Wolfe, Gen. killed before Quebec Sept. 13, 1759, aged 33.
- Wolsius, died 1580, aged 64.
- Wollaston, Rev. William, born 1652, died 1724.
- Wolsey, appointed minister to Henry VIII. 1513, Abp. of York 1514, Cardinal 1515, Chancellor Dec. 24 following, appointed Legate 1518, resigned the seals Oct. 18, 1529, stripped of all his possessions Nov. following, died Nov. 18, 1530, aged 59.
- Wood, Anth. born 1632, died 1695.
- Woodhead, Rev. Abraham, died 1678, aged 69.
- Woodward, Dr. John, born 1665, died 1708.
- Woolston, Thomas, born 1669, punished for delusion 1729, died 1733.
- Wotton, Sir Henry, born 1568, died 1639.
- Wotton, Rev. Dr. William, died 1726, aged 60.
- Wren, Sir Christopher, died 1722, aged 91.
- Wright, Edward, died about 1600.
- Wyatt, Sir Thomas, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
- Wycherly, William, born 1640, died 1715.
- Xavier, St. Francis, died 1552.
- Xenophon, died at Corinth 359 before Christ, aged 90.
- Ximenes, Cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.
- Yalden, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1670, died 1736.
- Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.
- Zamer, died 1614.
- Zechius, first King of Bohemia, 550.
- Zeno, died 264 before Christ, aged 98.
- Zenodatus, librarian at Alexandria, 287 before Christ.
- Zephaniah, the prophet, flourished 641 before Christ.
- Zonaris, flourished 1118.
- Zoroaster, flourished 2066 before Christ.
- Zosimus, flourished 425.
- Zwinglius, killed in the Swiss war 1531, aged 44.

EMPERORS OF ROME.

	<i>Began to reign.</i>		<i>Began to reign.</i>
Julius Cæsar	bef. Ch. 46	Decius	249
Augustus	31	Herennius, Etruscus	
Tiberius	aft. Ch. 14	Hostilianus	251
Caligula	37	Trebonianus Gallus	
Claudius	41	Vibius Volusianus	
Nero	54	C. Jul. Æmilianus	} 253
Galba	68	Licin. Valerianus	
Otho	}	Lic. Egnat. Gallienus	
Vitellius		Licin. Valerianus	
Vespasian		Licin. Saloninus	
Titus	79	Sulpitius Antoninus	
Domitian	81	M. Aurel. Clau. Gothic.	268
Nerva	96	Quintillus	
Trajan	98	Domit. Aurelianus	
Adrian	117	Athenodorus	
Antoninus Pius	138	Heroias, Vabalathus	
M. Aurel.	}	A. Septimus	
L. Verus		<i>Interregnum</i>	} 275
Commodus	180	Tacitus	
Pertinax	}	Florianus	} 276
Didius Julianus		Probus	
Pescennius Niger		M. Aurel. Carus	282
S. Severus		M. Aurel. Carinus	
M. Aurel. Antoninus	}	Numerianus	
P. Septimus Geta		Dioclef. & Max. Herc.	284
M. Apel. Sev. Macrinus	217	Constant. Clorus, &	} 305
M. Au. Ant. Elagabalus	218	G. Val. Maximinus	
Alexander Severus	222	Flav. Valer. Severus	
C. Jul. Verus Maximus	235	C. Gal. Val. Maximinus	
M. A. G. Afric. eld.	}	M. Aur. Val. Maxentius	
M. A. G. Afric. young		P. V. Lic. Licinius Cæf.	
Pupienus & Balbinus		Constantine the Great	337
Gordian III.	238	— younger died	340
Philippus, father	244	Constance	
Philippus, son		Constantius	
T. Jul. Mar. Pacatianus		Julian the Apostate	361
P. Sordanus Maximus		Jovian	363

Under Jovian the Empire was divided into Eastern and Western.

WESTERN EMPERORS, AT ROME.

Valentinian I. died	371	Alaricus died	540
Gratian	382	Totila	551
Maximus	387	Tegas	568
Valentinian II. —	391		
Eugenius	394		

LOMBARDIAN KINGS.

<i>Interregnum.</i>		Alboinus died	573
Honorius	423	Clephes	575
Valentinian III. —	454	<i>Interregnum 10 yrs.</i>	
Maximus II. —	454	Autharis	590
Avitus	455	Agilulphus	615

<i>Interregnum.</i>		Adoaldus	625
Majoranus	459	Arioaldus	636

<i>Interregnum.</i>		Rotharis	652
Severus	464	Rodoaldus	657
Anthemius	469	Aribertus I.	666
Olybrius	469	Gundibertus	667

<i>Interregnum.</i>		Grimoaldus	676
Glycerius	471	Bertarius	694
Julius Nepos	472	Cunibertus	706
Orestes	474	Luitbertus	707
Augustulus	475	Rainbertus	708
Odoacer, King of Italy	492	Aribertus II.	720

GOTHIC KINGS.

Theodoric died	525	Ansprandus	720
Athalaric	533	Luitprandus	741
Theodatus	535	Hildebrandus	741
Vitiges	539	Lachifius	747
Theodebaldus	540	Aristulphus	753
		Desiderius	771

Desiderius was overcome by Charles the Great, of France, who succeeded him in the Empire, as may be seen under the Roman German Emperors.

EASTERN EMPERORS, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Valens died	378	Leo I. 1st Grecian Emp.	473
Theodosius Magnus	395	Leo II.	474
Arcadius	408	Zeno dethroned	474
Theodosius II. —	449	Basiliscus	475
Martian	456	Zeno restored	485

182 EMPERORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Anastasius I. died	517	Michael III. died	866
Justin I. ———	526	Basilus ———	885
Justinian the Great	565	Leo V. ———	910
Justin II. ———	582	Alexander ———	912
Tiberius I. ———	585	Constantine VI. —	961
Mauricus ———	601	Romanus I. ———	964
Phocas ———	610	Nicephorus or Phocas	971
Heraclius ———	640	John Zimisces —	977
Constantine III. —	640	Basilus II. ———	1027
Constans II. ———	668	Constantine VII. —	1030
Constantine IV. —	685	Romanus II. or	} 1035
Justinian II. deposed	694	Argyrus ———	
Leontius ———	696	Michael IV. ———	1042
Tiberius or Abdimarus	703	Michael V. Calaphates	1054
Justinian II. restored	710	Constantine VIII.	1055
Philippicus ———	713	Theodora ———	1056
Anastasius II. or An-	} 714	Michael VI. ———	1057
thamius ———		Isaacius Comnenus	1058
Theodosius III. —	716	Constantinus Ducas	1066
Leo III. ———	740	Romanus IV. Dio-	} 1070
Constantine V. Ca-	} 774	genes ———	
pronimus ———		Michael Ducas —	1077
Leo IV. ———	779	Nicephorus III.	1080
Constantine Porphy-	} 796	Alexius I. Comnenus	1118
rogenetus ———		Calo Joannes ———	1142
Irene ———	801	Manuel I. Comnenus	1180
Nicephorus ———	810	Alexius II. Comnenus	1183
Michael I. Curopolates	812	Andronicus I. Comn.	1183
Leo Armenius —	819	Isaacius Angelus	1195
Michael II. the Stam-	} 828	Alexius I. Angelus	1202
merer ———		Alexius II. Angelus	1203
Theophilus ———	841	the last Gr. Emp. at Const.	

LATIN EMPERORS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Baldwin, Earl of Flan-	Henry Baldwin died	1216
ders, was elected	Peter ———	1221
1204, died	1206 Robert ———	1228

Baldwin was expelled Constantinople, and his empire was annexed to Adrianople.

EMPERORS AT ADRIANOPLE.

Theodorus Lafca-	} 1221	Andronicus III. died	1340
res I. died		John I. ———	1386
John Ducas ———	1254	Manuel II. ———	1416
Jo. Theod Lafcares II.	1259	John II. ———	1419
Michael Palaeologus	1282	John III. ———	1443
Andronicus II. ———	1327	Constantine Palaeolog.	1453

In the reign of Constantine Palaeologus, the Turks took Constantinople, and put an end to the Eastern Emp.

TURKISH EMPERORS.

Ottoman, or Ofman I.	Selim I. died	1520
laid the foundation	Solyman II. ———	1566
in 1299, died	Selim II. ———	1574
Orchanes, or Urchan	Amurath III. —	1595
Amurath I. ———	Mahomet III. —	1604
Bajazet I. ———	Achmet I. ———	1617
Jofua I. ———	Mustapha I. dethroned	1622
Solyman I. ———	Ofman ———	1622
Musa ———	Mustapha I. rest. died	1639
Mahomet I. ———	Amurath IV. —	1640
Amurath II. ———	Ibrahim ———	1648
Mahomet II. took	Mahomet IV. —	1687
Constantinople, &	Solyman III. ———	1691
settled the empire	Achmet II. ———	1695
of the Turks in	Mustapha II. ———	1703
1453, died	Achmet III. ———	1730
Bajazet II. ———	Mahomet V. ———	1773
Abdul Hamed, the present Emperor.		

ROMAN GERMAN EMPERORS.

Charlemagne died	814	Arnolfus died	899
Lewis I. ———	839	Lewis IV. ———	912
Lothayre ———	854	Conrade, the first of	} 919
Lewis II. ———	875	the elect. princes	
Charles II. ———	877	Henry I. ———	937
Lewis III. ———	879	Otto the Great —	974
Charles III. ———	887	Otto II. ———	983

KINGS OF FRANCE.

Otto III.	died	1002	Lewis V.	died	1345
Henry II.	—	1024	Charles IV.	—	1377
Conrade II.	—	1039	Winceslaus	—	1399
Henry III.	—	1056	Rupert	—	1409
Henry IV.	—	1106	Iodorus	—	1410
Henry V.	—	1125	Sigismund	—	1437
Lothayre II.	—	1138	Albert II.	—	1439
Conrade III.	—	1152	Frederic III.	—	1492
Frederic Barbarossa	—	1190	Maximilian I.	—	1518
Henry VI.	—	1197	Charles V.	—	1557
Philip	—	1207	Ferdinand I.	—	1563
Otto IV.	—	1211	Maximilian II.	—	1575
Frederic II.	—	1249	Rodolph II.	—	1611
Conrade IV.	—	1254	Matthias	—	1618
William	—	1256	Ferdinand II.	—	1636
<i>Interregnum.</i>			Ferdinand III.	—	1656
Richard of Cornwall	—	1260	<i>Interregnum.</i>		
Rodolph I.	—	1290	Leopold Ignatius	—	1705
Adolfe	—	1296	Joseph	—	1711
Albert I.	—	1306	Charles VI.	—	1740
Henry VII.	—	1312	Charles VII.	—	1745
<i>Interregnum.</i>			Francis	—	1765
Jos. Bened. Augustus, the present Emperor.					

KINGS OF FRANCE.

Pharamond	died	431	Theodoric I.	died	694
Clodius	—	445	Clovis III.	—	698
Merovæus	—	460	Childebert I.	—	710
Chilprie	—	484	Dagobert II.	—	715
Clovis the Great, or			Chilprie III.	—	727
Lewis I. the first	} 514		Theodoric II.	—	741
Christian King of			Childeric II. the last	} 752	
France, died			of the Merovæan		
Clothayry I.	—	565	race		
Chilprie II.	—	588	Pepin	—	768
Clothayry II.	—	631	Charlemagne	—	814
Dagobert the Great	—	645	Lewis I.	—	840
Clovis II.	—	662	Lothayry	—	856
Clothayry III.	—	666	Lewis II.	—	875
Childeric I.	—	678	Charles II. the Bald	—	877

KINGS OF SPAIN. 183

45	Lewis II. the Stam-		879	Edward of England	
77	merer, died	}		crowned,	
99	Lewis III. ———		882	Philip V. the Courtier	1350
109	Carloman ———		884	John died in London	1364
110	Charles III. the			Charles V. the Wife	1380
137	Simple	}	928	Charles VI. the	
139	Lewis IV. ———		954	Well-beloved	} 1422
192	Lewis V. the last of			Charles VII. the	
518	the Carolinians	}	987	Victorious	} 1462
557	Hugh Caput ———		996	Henry IV. of Eng-	
563	Robert ———		1033	land proclaimed,	
575	Henry I. ———		1060	Lewis XI. ———	1482
611	Philip I. ———		1108	Charles VIII. —	1498
618	Lewis VI. ———		1137	Lewis XII. ———	1515
636	Lewis VII. the younger		1180	Francis I. ———	1524
656	Philip II. the August		1223	Henry II. ———	1559
	Lewis VIII. ———		1226	Francis II. ———	1560
705	Lewis IX. ———		1270	Charles IX. ———	1574
711	Philip III. the Hardy		1285	Henry III. ———	1589
740	Philip IV. the Fair		1314	Henry IV. ———	1610
745	Lewis X. ———		1316	Lewis XIII. ———	1643
765	Philip V. ———		1322	Lewis XIV. ———	1715
	Charles IV. the Fair		1327	Lewis XV. ———	1774
	Lewis XVI. the present King of France.				

KINGS OF SPAIN.

694	Atulph	died	416	Levua I.	died	572
698	Sigeric	———	417	Leovigilde	———	586
710	Vallia	———	427	Recared I.	———	601
715	Theodoric I.	———	451	Levua II.	———	602
727	Torrifmond	———	454	Vitericus	———	610
741	Theodoric II.	———	466	Gundemar	———	612
752	Eonsek	———	483	Sisebuth	———	621
	Alarick	———	507	Recared II.	———	622
768	Gefalrick	———	511	Suintilla and Racamire	———	631
814	Amalaric	———	531	Sisenand	———	636
840	Theodat	———	548	Cinthila	———	639
856	Theodisele	———	549	Tulga	———	640
875	Agila	———	553	Cindasvinthe	———	661
877	Athanagilde	———	567	Recesvintus	———	672

186 LORD LIEUTENANTS OF IRELAND.

Womba	died	687	Alphonso the Valiant	1109
Ervigius	_____	688	Alphonso VII	1125
Egila	_____	701	Alphonso VIII.	1157
Vitizza	_____	711	Sancho III.	1158
Roderic	_____	714	Alphonso IX.	1214
Pelagius	_____	735	Henry I.	1217
Favila	_____	738	Ferdinand III.	1252
Alphonfus I.	_____	756	Alphonso X.	1284
Froila I.	_____	769	Sancho IV.	1295
Aurelius	_____	775	Ferdinand IV.	1312
Silo	_____	783	Alphonso XI.	1350
Mauregat	_____	788	Peter the Cruel	1369
Veremund I.	_____	791	Henry II.	1379
Alphonfus II.	_____	824	John I. the Bastard	1390
Ramiro I.	_____	850	Henry III.	1406
Ordogno I.	_____	862	John II.	1454
Alphonfus the Great	_____	910	Henry IV.	1474
Garcias	_____	913	Ferdinand and Isabella, the first	1516
Ordogno II.	_____	923	led Catholic	
Froila II.	_____	924	Philip I.	1524
Alphonfus IV.	_____	929	Charles I.	1558
Ramiro II.	_____	950	Philip II.	1598
Ordogno III.	_____	955	Philip III.	1621
Sancho I.	_____	967	Philip IV.	1665
Ramiro III.	_____	983	Charles II.	1700
Veremund II.	_____	999	Philip V. resigned	1724
Alphonfus V.	_____	1028	Lewis	1727
Veremund III.	_____	1037	Philip reassumed, died	1746
Ferdinand the Great	_____	1065	Ferdinand VI.	1756
Sancho the Strong	_____	1073	Charles III. the present King.	

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF IRELAND, SINCE THE UNION.

- Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, April 17, 1707.
 Thomas, Lord Wharton, Nov. 25, 1708.
 James, Duke of Ormond, July 3, 1711.
 Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, Oct. 27, 1713.
 Charles, Duke of Bolton, Aug. 7, 1717.
 Charles, Duke of Grafton, Aug. 28, 1721.



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